The Bombay Gazette.

[With Supplement.

No. 9,390—New Series. BOMBAY :—SATURDAY, DECEMBER 21. 1878.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follow :—

To Subscribers in Bombay —*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
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First insertion	Rs.	5 0
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A line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
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Third do.	2½ ,, ,,
In the Native Languages, double the above.	

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servant, Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines	Rs. 1-0
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Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

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All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

Domestic Occurrences : Each—Two Rupees.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" OVERLAND SUMMARY.

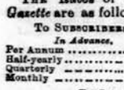
Subscription or one Year, *Post Free in India*, Rs. 12 Postage England, Rs. 6-8.

Price per Copy ..... As. 4 Or 10

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, will despatch the S. S. PURULIA, 1,339 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander H. B. Smith, on SATURDAY, the 21st December 1878, at 5 p.m., calling at Ratnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Negapatam, Pondicherry Madras, Masulipatam, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point and at any other place where inducement offers.

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked fortnightly by the steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Steamers of the Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes de la France which run regularly.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, via KURRACHEE

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, will despatch the S. S. MANILLA, 1,397 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander T. P. Bailey, on THURSDAY, the 26th December, 1878, at 4 p.m., for the PERSIAN GULF, touching at KURRACHEE, GWADER, MUSCAT, JASK, BUNDERABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN and MAHOMERAH.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.

BI-WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, will despatch Steamers to Kurrachee every THURSDAY at 4 p.m., and every MONDAY at 10 a.m.

The S. S. "MAHRATTA," 742 Tons, 150 H. P., Commander W. Wilkinson, on MONDAY, the 23rd December 1878, at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Pore Bunder, and Cutch Mandvie both ways.

The S. S. ABYSSINIA, 1,130 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander T. P. Nailer, will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 26th December 1878, at 4 p.m.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY via SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA and BOMBAY on the 24th, on the 1st of each month.

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Aden	Rs. 210	Rs. 150	Rs. 40	Without Wine
Suez	280	210	60	
Port Said	280	240	80	
Jaffa	400	300	120	Including Wine
Beyrout	420	320	125	
Cyprus	450	330	130	
Messina	540	340	140	
Naples	540	340	140	
Leghorn	540	340	140	
Genoa	540	340	140	
Marseilles	560	340	145	

Children under 3 years, free of charge; Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE of CHARGES to the extent allowed in the Handbooks. All extra Luggage will be charged for at rates which can be learnt from the Agents.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY :—

SUMATRA, to sail on WEDNESDAY, 1st January 1879.
ASSIRIA, to sail on SATURDAY, 1st February 1879.
AUSTRALIA, to sail on SATURDAY, 1st March 1879.
SINGAPORE, to sail on THURSDAY, 20th March 1879.

Passengers and Cargo are now booked for JAFFA, BEYROUT, and CYPRUS.

A Steamer of the Company leaves Portsaid regularly every Thursday which carries to Passengers from Bombay to the above-named three Ports.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at 10 A.M. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

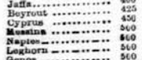
For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 2, Hummum Street.

Bombay, Nov., 1878.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, via SUEZ CANAL.



THE COMPANY'S S. S. CASTORE, Capt. A. Lucich will be despatched from BOMBAY to TRIESTE on the 25th December 1878.

Rates of Passage-money (exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board at moderate prices) as under :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To Trieste	Rs. 400	Rs. 300	Rs. 180
To Cyprus (via Port Said)	,, 375	,, 295	,, 162
To Port Said	,, 320	,, 255	,, 121
To Suez	,, 300	,, 240	,, 122
To Aden	,, 170	,, 130	,, 66

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

THROUGH TICKETS FROM TRIESTE TO LONDON.

Via Vienna, the Rhine, Ostende or Calais and Dover, are granted by the Undersigned at

	Via Calais.	Via Ostende.
First Class, Trieste to London	£12-3	£11-18
Second Class, Trieste to Cologne	£9-19	£9-14
First Class, Cologne to London		

Travellers with through tickets are allowed lbs. 55 free luggage.

Tickets are available for two months from the date of departure from Trieste.

For information about the Weekly Mail service to and from CYPRUS, and for Freight, Passage, and further particulars apply to the Company's Office.

J. JANNI,
Agent A. H. Lloyd's S. N. Company.

Sassoon House, 7, Elphinstone Circle, 28th Oct., 1878.

EXPOSITION OF THE BODY OF ST. FRANCIS XAVIER, GOA.

DIRECT STEAM SERVICE TO GOA.

ON and after the 21st December, instant, until further notice, the KRISHNA will sail from Carnac Bunder at 8-30 a.m. precisely, direct to Goa, on TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

1st Class, Single	Rs.	15
,, Return	,,	25
2nd Class, Single	,,	7
,, Return	,,	10
3rd Class, Single	,,	2 8
,, Return	,,	4

Return Tickets available for a month, exclusive of Diet, which can be had on board on payment.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched for EUROPE :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1878.
— TRAVANCORE	1963	350	W. Barratt	23rd Dec.
(a) LOMBARDY	2723	460	W. B. Hall	30th do.
SUMATRA	2488	450	W. A. Seaton	6th Jan.'79
(a) HYDASPES	2984	450	D. Romaldson	13th do.
— KASHGAR	2621	450	E. J. Baker	20th do.
(a) TEHERAN	2529	460	A. H. Johnson	27th do.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (a) proceed direct to Southampton. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Bombay, 26th November 1878. Superintendent.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta :—

Vessels.	Tons. H.P.	Captains.	1878.
MALWA	2033 450	P. S. Tomlin	24th Dec.
GWALIOR	2725 450	J. C. Babot	7th Jan. 1879

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, at Mazagon, at 3 p. m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Bombay, 26th November 1878. Superintendent.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT GALLE AND COLOMBO.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports :—

Vessels.	Tons. H.P.	Captains.	
SIAM	30 0 500	G. N. Hector	3rd Jan. 1879.
ASSAM	3 33 500	N. Stewart	31st do.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, at Mazagon, at 2 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Bombay, 26th November 1878. Superintendent.

HALL LINE.

THE BRANKSOME HALL will sail for Genoa direct on SATURDAY, the 21st instant, POSITIVELY.

For passage or further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

N.B.—A SURGEON and STEWARDESS carried.

ANCHOR LINE.

S. S. ANGLIA,
2,253 Tons, 460 H. P.
BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.

TO be DISPATCHED POSITIVELY 24th December.

Apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay, 3rd December 1878. Agents.

ANCHOR LINE.

S. S. TRINACRIA,
2,107 Tons, 424 H. P.
BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

TO BE DISPATCHED POSITIVELY 28th December.

Apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.
Bombay, 3rd December 1878. Agents.

NOTICE.—HALL LINE of STEAMERS.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO per S. S. RYDAL HALL, are hereby informed of the Steamer's ARRIVAL from LIVERPOOL, and are requested to present their BILLS of LADING and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS without delay.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES per Ship HOUGOUMENT are hereby informed of the ARRIVAL of the vessel, and requested to TAKE DELIVERY AT ONCE of their respective GOODS. No claim of any kind will be paid after the departure of the Ship unless it be previously passed by the Captain.

W. M. MACAULAY & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 19th December 1878.

SHIP THE TWEED, CAPTAIN RICE, FROM SINGAPORE.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO by the above vessel are hereby informed of her ARRIVAL, and are requested to TAKE DELIVERY AT ONCE of their respective GOODS, failing which they will be landed at the expense and risk of the concerned. No responsibility for the condition of the Goods will be acknowledged after they leave the ship's side, and no claim of any kind will be paid without bearing the Captain's counter-signature.

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Agents Ship The Tweed.

Bombay, 18th December 1878.

FOR SALE, MANILLA and OILED COIR ROPE and CORDAGE. Apply to

OWEN & ORELL,
Agents to W. H. HARTON & Co., Calcutta.
Apollo Street, Bombay.

SALES BY AUCTION.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & COMPANY.

No. 26, MEADOW STREET.

AN AUCTION SALE of Indian Novelties, Marble and Soa Stone ornaments, &c., at No. 26, Medows Street, Fort.

THIS-DAY, SATURDAY, the 21st instant, at 1 o'clock p.m., Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their rooms, a large stock of marble and fancy soapstone ornaments, &c., such as marble chess table, trays of different sizes, pots, inkstands, jewel boxes, animals, such as cows, bysons, camels, tigers, elephant, soapstone trays and boxes, tazmahals, chess-men, rings, buttons, studs, paperweights, earbuncles, and various miscellaneous articles, &c., &c.

Catalogues are published, and the property is now on view.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay, 21st December 1878.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY 3, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE OF MAURITIUS SUGAR.

THIS-DAY, SATURDAY, the 21st instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Khan Bazar, by order and in the godown of Hajee Jackeria Ahmed and on account and at the risk of Aga Mahomed Jaffer.

H A H J	153	bags Mauritius sugar.
,,	163-40	,, ,,

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY IN KHUTERWADY LANE NEAR WITHUWADY.

THIS-DAY, SATURDAY, the 21st instant at, 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises by order of the mortgagee, Lalloobhai Hurjeewan and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Nanabhoy Gunputrao Dhairyawan, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage dated the 3rd day of May 1877.

All that piece of land or ground, together with the messuage or dwelling house with their appurtenances standing thereon, situate without the Fort of Bombay, at Khuterwady Lane, near Withukwady, in the subdistrict of Mandvee, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 140, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 27, containing by admeasurement 561 square yards or thereabouts and bounded on the north by the property of Dhurmsey Canjee, formerly belonging to Gangee Purshotum, on the south by the property of Gunputrao Pandurung, on the east by the Khutterwady Lane, and on the west partly by the property of Gunputrao Pandurung and partly by the property of Jaitha Tricum, and which house was formerly and is now in the occupation of Hurridass Toolsidass and others as tenants.

SALE OF GRAIN, GRAIN SWEEPINGS, &c.

THIS-DAY SATURDAY, the 21st instant, at 2 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction at Carnac Bunder—

A quantity of grain, grain sweepings, coffee, gellnuts, cocoanuts, &c.

AUCTION SALE OF TEAK BEAMS.

THIS-DAY, SATURDAY, the 21st inst, at 3-30 p.m., precisely, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction at the Tank Bunder by order of Meergamull Sowbux, Esq., on account and at the risk of the undermentioned parties.

On account and at the risk of Bora Currimbhoy Allybhoy.

M B J 309 Teak Beams.
N T J

On account and at the risk of Ramdass Candass.

M S M—99 Teak Beams Ex "Hougomont."

Catalogues with full particulars and conditions of sale are published, and may be had on application to the undersigned.

FOR SALE TO CLOSE ACCOUNT.

A few barrels belfast hams and bacons in canvas. Price 8 annas per lb.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY next, the 23rd instant, at 2 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms—

10 Bales Grey Shirtings.
10 Bales Grey Dhoties.
5 Cases T. red chintz.
2 ,, ,, printed jaconets.
10 ,, Champagne, slightly ullaged.
Benjamin and Eugene Ferrier.

On account and at the risk of the indenters Sullamanjee Currimjee and Sons—

Ex s. s. Venetia.

S 1155 1 C } 1 Case boots and shoes.

SALE OF SHARES IN THE NEW FLEMING SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

On MONDAY, next, the 23rd instant, at 2 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the Share Bazaar, by order of Bhanjee Vithuldass and on account and at the risk of Ragowjee Coorpall

25 Whole Shares in the New Fleming Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, numbered 1,500 to 1,534,

50 Half Shares in the New Fleming Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, numbered 71 to 95.

25 per cent. deposit will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome household furniture plated, glass and porcelain wares, a first class Mahogany square pianoforte by Collard and Collard, &c., at Upper Colaba, opposite the Morley Hall.

On THURSDAY next, the 26th instant, sale commencing at 1 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at his residence at Upper Colaba, the valuable and handsome household furniture, the property of Lt. Colonel Barclay, 66th Regiment, leaving the station.

Full particulars will appear hereafter. Catalogues will be published and the furniture will be on view 3 days before the day of sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 21st December 1878.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

STEAM TO PANJIM DIRECT.

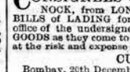
THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED, will despatch the S. S. AKOLA, 578 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander A. Russell, to Panjim direct on SATURDAY, the 21st December 1878 at noon.

For freight or passage apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO NAPLES AND GENOA.



THE Steamer COLUMBIA will sail as above on the 29th January 1879.

For passage or further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

N.B.—A SURGEON and STEWARDESS carried.

Bombay, 20th December 1878.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO, ex Ship GREENOCK, from LONDON, are requested to present their BILLS of LADING for counter-signature to Captain at the office of the undersigned and to TAKE DELIVERY of their GOODS as they come to hand, failing the Cargo will be landed at the risk and expense of the concerned.

CURSETJEE & EDULJEE,
Bombay, 20th December 1878. Dubashes.

TO OFFICERS AND OTHERS AT OUTLYING STATIONS.

THE undersigned have in readiness LIGHT BOXES of sizes up to 13' by 1' by 1', suitable for despatch per Parcel Post (Bengby Oak) which they pack with Hosiery, Stationery, Tobacco, Medicines, and requirements of any description, according to orders, which should be accompanied with approximate remittances in Cheques, Notes of any Circle, Stamps, &c. Weight up to 50 lbs can be sent by these means to any address where the Indian Post Office reaches.

Wm. WATSON & Co.,
Anglo-Indian Agency, Bombay, 28 Apollo Street.

FOR SALE by the undersigned, to close a consignment, the following first class WINES from E. and F. CANTOR, MAYENCE, of RHINE.

SPARKLING ROCK	NONPERIAL	Rs. 26 per doz.
Ditto	BURGUNDY	,, 20 ,,
,,	JOHANNISBERG	,, 28 ,,
GEISENHEIMER		,, 30 ,,
CLANS JOHANNISBERG		,, 20 ,,
		,, 40 ,,

H. B. SLEEMAN & CO.,
13, SASSOON BUILDING, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE.

IN THE COURT FOR THE RELIEF OF INSOLVENT DEBTORS, BOMBAY.

In the MATTER of BHIMJEE CANJEE, who late-ly carried on the trade or business as a General Mer-chant under the name and firm of DHUNJEE CANJEE and BHIMJEE CANJEE. Hindu Inhabitants of Bombay, an adjudged Insolvent.

WHEREAS a PETITION of MUTHURADAS TULSIDAS and MEGJEE TULSIDAS, verified by the affidavit of the said Megjee Tulsidas, was filed in this Honourable Court on the Eighteenth day of December instant, and whereas the said Bhimjee Canjee has been this day duly adjudicated Insolvent under Section IX. of the Indian Insolvent Act XI. and XII. Victoria Chapter XXI. It is ordered that all the REAL and PERSONAL ESTATE and EFFECTS of the said Insolvent be vested in the Official Assignee of this Honourable Court, and that the said Insolvent do within thirty days from this date file in this Honourable Court a schedule in the Form in Schedule C. to the said Act annexed.—Dated this 18th day of December 1878.

C. W. L. JACKSON,
Clerk of the Court.

Court House, Clerk of the Court's Office, Fort, Bombay, this 18th day of December 1878.

ANGOSTURA BITTERS

Have long enjoyed the highest reputation on the whole of the American continent and the West Indies for their delightful aroma and flavour, as also for their efficacy as a stimulant in exciting the appetite. They were first introduced generally to the European public at the Great International Exhibition, 1862, where they obtained the award from the Jury of "Honourable Mention for Goodness of quality." In India they are highly esteemed for the properties remarked in America, and for their valuable sanative power in all diseases arising from weakness of the digestive organs.

	Cash Rs. a.
Pint Bottles bearing Dr. Siegert's signature of verification, each	1 8

SOLE AGENTS,
TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

TRICHINOPOLY CHEROOTS.

PREPARED EXPRESSLY FOR THIS COMPANY OF FINEST SELECTED TOBACCOS.

	Cash. Rs. a.
Thompson's, Dawson's and Noble's muster, per box of 100	1 12
Do. do. do. 250	4 0
Dindiguls and Havannahs, ... box of 100	2 0
Do. do. box of 250	4 8
Treacher's own muster, do. 100	2 4

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

TREACHER & CO.'S SUPERFINE VIOLET POWDER.

A combination of Farinaceous and Vegetable Ingredients, Scented with agreeable and attractive Perfumes.

IT is perfectly innocuous to the most delicate skin, well adapted as an absorbent Powder for

TOILET AND NURSERY USE IN INDIA, and guaranteed to be

Free from Arsenic or other injurious matter.

	Cash.	Credit.
Small size Tins	Rs. 0 10	0 12
Double size Tins	,, 1 0	1 2

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
Pharmacists and Dispensing Chemists,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line 8 As. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

BOMBAY SCOTTISH ORPHANAGE.—A Collection will be made in St. Andrew's Church To-morrow forenoon and Evening on behalf of the Scottish Orphanage.

BOMBAY SCOTTISH ORPHANAGE.—Annual Exhibition at Mahim this afternoon. Trains leave Church Gate Station at 2-35 and 3-35, Bombay Time.

OVERLAND HAMS and CHEESE just arrived. Price Annas 14 per lb. net cash. Apply to HUDSON and Co., 9, Hummum Street.

FOR SALE, a DOGCART, PONY 14 hands, aged, and HARNESS. Apply MESS SERGEANT, 63th Regiment, Colaba.

FRESH YORK HAM just cleared through Customs TO-DAY; also STILTON CHEESES and BON BONS. W. J. ESSAI.

AMERICAN BISCUITS—LARRABEE'S Paris Exhibition Gold Medal Biscuits, guaranteed of pure Wheaten Flour. F. FISCHER & Co., Agents for India.

AMERICAN BISCUITS—Kindergarten, Menagerie, Oswego, Tiffin, X'mas selection, Kaiser-i-Hind, Champagne and 50 other varieties in 1, 2 & 5 lb. tins. F. FISCHER & Co., Sole Agents for India.

PERRY & Co.'s STATIONERY and NOVELTIES—An immense variety. Illustrated Prices Current free. F. FISCHER & Co., Sole Agents for India.

PERRY & Co.'s DOMESTIC MACHINERY. —Washing, Wringing, Mangling, Machines, Coffee Mills, Meat Choppers, Lawn Mowers, Garden Syringes, Knife Cleaners, &c. F. FISCHER & Co., Agents for India.

GIN and BITTERS—J. and J. Vickers and Co.'s Gin and Old Tom and Orange Bitters are *the only ones* that obtained the *Gold Medal* at the Paris Exhibition. F. FISCHER & Co., Agents for India.

SANITAS—The only non-poisonous disinfectant. SANITAS in bottle and powders. SANITAS Nursery & Toilet Powder. SANITAS Transparent Soap. Apply for circulars to } Non-poisonous Sanitary Preservative. F. FISCHER & Co., Agents.

FILTERS.—Slack and Brownlow's Carbon Filters are the best used by the Admiralty, Railways, &c, over all Europe. F. FISCHER & Co., Agents.

SEEDS—SUTTON and Co., the Queen's Seedsmen, have sent us for the present sowing season, assorted cheap collections of their vegetable seeds &c. in their patented air-tight tin boxes. F. FISCHER and Co., Agents.

FOOD FOR INFANTS—Neave's Food is the best. See testimonials, &c. F. FISCHER and Co., Sole Agents. MEIFFRE BROS' Cash Bazaar, Retail Agents.

INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLER'S GUIDE, showing every Railway Station on the Indian Lines, with Tables of Fares, and other information required by travellers, with a Coloured Map of India. Published monthly at the *Bombay Gazette* Office. Price As. 8.

RAISINS and CURRANTS 4 As. per lb. at PEARSE'S, Apollo Street,

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED,

INVITE SPECIAL ATTENTION TO THE

REGISTERED DRESSING BAG,

Which is so constructed that the fittings can be completely closed in when not required for use, thus adding the convenience of a useful Travelling Bag.

FOR GENTLEMEN.	FOR LADIES.
In Morocco or Russia Leather. From Rs. 108 to Rs. 360.	In Morocco or Russia Leather. From Rs. 100 to Rs. 450.

ALSO,

THE ACME BAG,

MOST USEFUL AND ELEGANT,

The fittings of which can be removed, thus forming an empty or fitted bag as may be required.

Gents, 16 by 9 by 13.
Ladies, 14½ by 8½ by 12.
Cash Rs. 148; Credit Rs. 165.

A large assortment of fitted

TRAVELLING & DRESSING BAGS,

Of various sizes and prices.
From Rs. 50 to Rs. 200.

HAND TRAVELLING BAGS,

OPENING SQUARE AT TOP, WELL FINISHED, WITH GOOD SERVICEABLE LOCKS.

In Waterproof Canvas. From Rs. 13-8 to Rs. 25.	In Morocco and Russia. From Rs. 12-8 to Rs. 36.

GENTLEMEN'S COURIER & MONEY BAGS,

WITH THE LATEST IMPROVEMENTS, IN STRAPS AND LOCKS.

In Tan Canvas. From Rs. 7 to Rs. 12.	In Morocco. From Rs. 6-8 to Rs. 10.

OVERLAND TRUNKS.

IRON BOUND AND COVERED WITH STOUT JAPANNED CANVAS, VERY STRONG AND SERVICEABLE.

27 in., 30 in., 33 and 36 in. long.
From Rs. 22-8 to Rs. 33.

PORTMANTEAUX.

WARRANTED SOLID LEATHER.
From Rs. 30 to Rs. 75.

THE GLADSTONE BAG.

IN PLAIN HIDE, BROWN TAN CANVAS, or BLACK LEATHER is PERHAPS the MOST USEFUL and CONVENIENT TRAVELLING BAG MADE,

Being Collapsible it goes into a small compass when not filled, and is light and strong.

Size 16, 20 and 24 inches. From Rs. 22-8 to Rs. 48.

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

BOMBAY :
RAMPART ROW, FORT, AND BELLASIS ROAD, BYCULLA.

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ARSENAL ROAD, STAFF LINES.

KNIGHT, BEVAN, AND STURGE'S CELEBRATED

LONDON PORTLAND CEMENT.

SOLE AGENTS,

ALDRIDGE, SALMON & CO.

NEW EDITIONS OF OLD FAVOURITES,

Carefully Fingered, Accentuated, and Edited by S. HAROLD.

MESSRS. S. ROSE & Co., Bombay, beg to call attention to the following list of Music which has just been published by them. Each piece has been carefully revised, special attention having been given to the accentuation and also to the fingering of the more difficult passages. It is hoped that the time, given by Maelzel's Metronome, will be found useful.

		Price, Rs. a.
HOME, SWEET HOME (Song) With Piano Accompaniment	Sir H. Bishop	1 0
UNE FENSEE; OR, THE FAIRY WALTZ, Piano Solo	By F. A. Reissiger	0 12
WEBER'S LAST WALIZ	,,	0 12
SILVERY WAVES	By A. P. Wyman	2 0
THE BATTLE OF FRAGUE	By F. Kotzwara	2 0
AIR DE LOUIS XIII	By Henry Ghys	1 8
THE WEDDING MARCH	By Mendelssohn	1 8
THE HARMONIOUS BLACKSMITH	By Handel	1 4

Others are in the Press, and due notice will be given of their Publication.

Bombay Musical Depot, 9, Rampart Row

MR. L. STEFFENAUER,

WATCHMAKER,

No. 8, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY,

BEGS to call the attention of the Public that he has JUST RECEIVED a well selected stock of GOLD and SILVER WATCHES and especially recommends the following :—

1.	The 18 Carat Gold English Patent Lever Keyless Watch at	Rs. 180 to 250
2.	The 14 Carat Patent Lever and Patent Keyless Ladies Watch at	,, 120 to 150
3.	The same in a 18 Carat Gold case at	,, 190 to 200
4.	Also a Gold Open-faced Cylinder Escapement Ladies Watch at	,, 60 to 80

The Silver Open-faced English Patent Lever Escapement Watch at	Rs.	50
The same in a very strong Hunting case	,,	55
The same Watch with Suisse Lever Escapement	,,	40
Do. in a Hunting case at	,,	45

2 Years Guarantee for the above Watches. Terms—CASH.

Mr. L. STEFFENAUER has also received a large stock of cheap Watches from Rs. 15 to Rs. 38.
3 Watches taken at once are given at wholesale rates.
Musical Boxes in great variety from Rs. 40 to Rs. 250.

REPAIRS OF WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELLERY AND MUSICAL BOXES ATTENDED TO WITH THE UTMOST DESPATCH.

MR. L. STEFFENAUER.

ESTABLISHED 1820.

(By Appointment)

C. LAZARUS & CO.,

(INCORPORATED WITH SHEARWOOD AND CO.)

CABINET MAKERS, UPHOLSTERERS, BILLIARD TABLE MANUFACTURERS, & GENERAL FURNISHING CONTRACTORS.

58, 59, 60, & 61 BENTINCK STREET, & 2, DALHOUSIE SQUARE, CALCUTTA.

SOUNDY & CO., AGENTS, BOMBAY.

BILLIARD TABLES.

THE undoubted and established superiority of C. L. & Co.'s Billiard Tables is amply proved by the constant and increasing demand for them, showing that they are really the only tables now appreciated in India. This success is due to the steadfast efforts C. L. & Co. have always exerted to supply their constituents with really trustworthy and reliable articles at as moderate a price as is compatible with good workmanship and material. The generous and liberal support extended to C. L. & Co. for upwards of half a century, is sufficient proof that their endeavours to render satisfaction have been appreciated by a critical and discerning public.

While the superiority of C. L. & Co.'s Billiard Tables has been universally admitted in India, yet the difficulties and risks of transport have hitherto prevented their friends in Bombay from largely availing themselves of the undoubted advantages offered by C. L. & Co.

Now, however, C. L. & Co. beg to intimate to their patrons in the Western Presidency, that they have made arrangements which will enable them to offer their Billiard Tables at the same prices in Bombay as in Calcutta. A Branch Agency, under the management of Messrs. SOUNDY & Co., has been established at No. 22, Bampart Row, where Billiard Tables of C. Lazarus & Co.'s manufacture are arranged for sale; and while thanking their constituents for the patronage hitherto extended to their Firm, C. L. & Co. venture to express a hope that, with the increased facilities now offered, their manufactures will be as well known in Bombay as they are already in other parts of India.

BILLIARD CUSHIONS.

C. Lazarus & Co. always keep on hand a large stock of their new and improved COMBINATION EXPRESS Billiard Cushions which can be fitted to any table, the exact length and breadth of the slate-bed being the only information required.

Old Billiard Cushions, if the woodwork is in good condition, can be renewed on the new COMBINATION EXPRESS principle, thereby making an old table as good as new.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

C. Lazarus & Co. guarantee the SAFE ARRIVAL of their Billiard Tables at any Station in India. Should any breakage occur in transit, C. L. & Co. agree to make good the loss without further charge.

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The six-light telescopic lamp, on the duplex principle, to burn kerosine oil, as adapted by C. L. & Co., is the best Billiard lamp ever introduced.

C. L. & Co. have always on hand a large assortment of Billiard, Pool and Pyramid Balls, in Ivory or "Patent Celluloid," Billiard Cloth, of the finest quality only, Cues, Tips, Chalks, Cement and every requisite for the Billiard Room.

C. LAZARUS & CO.,
Bentinck Street, Calcutta.
SOUNDY & Co., Agents, Bombay

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

FRIDAY EVENING, 20TH DEC. 1878.

BUSINESS here has been almost at a standstill to-day. It is rumoured that the Indian Government contemplates a further speculation in Bank Bills, and that negociations for a purchase are already afloat in Calcutta.

The Bombay Mails of 2nd instant arrived at Brindisi yesterday. Consols in London yesterday closed at 94⅞ or a decline of ⅛th on the previous day's quotation. French Rentes keep steady at 112¾. Exchange on India at 60 days' sight continues at 1-6⅞. Enfaced Rupee Paper is unchanged at Rs. 73½ for Fours and Rs. 78½ for Fours-and-a-half per cent.

In the General Produce Markets, Coffee and Cocoanut Oil are as last quoted. Linseed and Rapeseed have both declined 1s. per qr. Ex-Warehouse. Wheat is unchanged.

At the Tanned Skin auctions in London full prices were obtained. The total number offered for sale amounted to 1,000,000.

The Piece Goods Market in Manchester yesterday was quiet but steady, and in Liverpool Cotton also was steady with a moderate enquiry for Surats. The day's sales amounted to 10,000 Bales. Prices are evidently very irregular, for whereas Mid.-Orleans is quoted at 5 7-16d. per lb. or 1-16d. per lb. dearer. G. F. Machine Ginned Broach according to the official quotations has given way 1-16d. per lb. being now quoted at 4⅝s. per lb. The day's Receipts at the American Ports are small being only 26,000 bales.

The Bank of England Return for the week ending on Wednesday shows the following results:—A Decrease of £600,000 in the Reserve; an Increase of £1,700,000 in the amount of Bills Discounted, and an Increase of £570,000 in the stock of Bullion. The proportion of the Reserve to Liabilities has fallen from 31¾ to 28⅝ per cent. but no advance has been made in the Bank's rate of discount, which nominally remains at 5 per cent.

Bar Silver is quoted at 49½d. per oz. by Reuter and the rate is confirmed by private telegrams. There are again no shipments of the Metal advised from Southampton.

STERLING EXCHANGE here this morning opened weak at yesterday's rates, and as the day wore on increased weakness was apparent, the best rate for Demand Bank Bills at the close being 1s. 6 15-16d. per Rupee. For House bills for forward delivery the Banks are buyers at 1-16 per mensem advance on present rates, and a little has been done here during the day on these terms up to March. From Calcutta telegrams report 6 months' sight Bills the same as here, but Demand Bills are quoted at 1s. 6¾d. per Rupee.

Our closing quotations are—

Bank Bills, on demand	...1s. 6 15-16d.	per Rs.	
Do. 6 months' sight	...1s. 7⅛d.	"	
Credits, 3	"	"	...1s. 7 9-16d. "
Documents, 3	"	"	...1s. 7⅜d. "
France 3	"	"	...2·08. "

On Calcutta business is reported in demand drafts at ¼ per cent. premium and 60 days' sight Bills ¼ per cent discount

GOVERNMENT PAPER is weak at Rs. 94½ for Fours, and 99⅜ for New Fours-and a half.

SHARES.—Bank Shares are steady and unchanged. In Land Company the only alteration is a decline of Rs. 5 in Colabas. In Press Companies Berars have given way Rs. 10 per share. Spinning and Weaving Companies' Scrip is still further depreciated in value. Alexandras have declined Rs. 30, Broach Mills Re. 1, Colabas Rs. 45, Coorlas Rs. 20, Dhurumseys Rs. 40, Flemings Rs. 30, Great Eastern Rs. 10, Mandvie Rs. 10, Manockjee Petits Rs. 5, Morarjees Rs. 35, Mazagons Rs. 15, Nurseys Rs. 35, Orientals Rs. 10.

COTTON.—Owing to the steadier feeling in Liverpool there has been slightly more enquiry here to-day but business has been checked by the high rates asked for new Cotton and which buyers are not yet inclined to give. Of old Cottons small purchases are made daily for the local mills.

LINSEED is quiet but steady at Rs. 6 to Rs. 6-4 per cwt. according to quality. For Linseed March and April delivery Rs. 6 per cwt. is still the current rate.

RAPESEED is dull at Rs. 6-14 per cwt. for Guzerat.

FREIGHTS are quiet but steady at 15s. per ton for steamer to Liverpool for Measurement and 12s. 6d. per ton for Seeds. The Market in Calcutta is reported to be rather steadier, which will no doubt, if it last, have a beneficial influence on our's. For sailing tonnage there is no enquiry, and Iron ships now in harbour are offering at 25s. per ton for Jany.-Feb. loading, but no takers.

COALS are steady at previous prices.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic for the Week ending 14th December 1878.

Open 1,268¾ miles.	Rs. a. p.
Coaching	1,95,426 0 0
Merchandize	3,38,165 0 0
Telegraph	1,027 0 0
Total Rs.....	5,34,618 0 0
Corresponding Week last year, open 1,268¾ miles ...Total Rs.....	5,33,240 3 9
Increase.....	1,377 12 3

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE AND LISTS OF PASSENGERS BY SEA.

THE S. S. MULA, 548 tons, Captain C. Doert, arrived in harbour yesterday from Goa, with 65 deck passengers. She sailed yesterday for same port, with 130 deck passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's s. s. AKOLA, 315 tons, Captain A. Russell, arrived in harbour on the 19th inst. from Kathiawar coast and Kurrachee, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Rev Father Franks, Mrs Thom, Mr, Mrs and Miss Westbrook, Mr J. F. Masouti, and 258 deck passengers.

THE S. S. ALABAMA, 1,166 tons, Captain W. Humphries, arrived in harbour yesterday from Goa, 19th Dec., with the following passengers:—Rev F Dalling, Mr. and Mrs Falcon, Mr Duncan, Mr Major, two Misses Critchell, Master Critchell, Mr T. R. Fernandes, Mr J. M. Dego, Mr E. Cabral, Mrs Critchell, Mr C. Major, 122 St. Xavier students, and 341 deck passengers. The vessel sailed yesterday for the same port with 25 first class, 50 second class, and 400 deck passengers.

THE P. AND O. Co's. s. s. MALWA, 1,775 tons, Captain P. S. Tomlin, which arrived in harbour on the 19th inst. from Southampton, brought the following cargo:—1,648 packages, piece goods 280 packages provisions, 10 cases cochineal, 12 cases umbrellas, 38 packages papers, 50 cases copper, 472 packages wine and spirits, 5 cases boots, 30 cases saltpeter, 537 casks beer, 25 bales twist, 50 cases brass, 446 case candles, 150 cases red lead, 17 cases saffron, 857 tons coal-, 129 boxes silver, 4 boxes specie, and many packages merchandize.

ARRIVALS.

Dec.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
19	Akola (s)	Russell	Kurrachee, Dec 16.
20	Mula(s)	Doert	Goa, Dec 18.
	Alabama (s)	Humphries	Goa, Dec 19.

DEPARTURES.

Dec.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
20	Hindostan	Ronand	Balsora.
	Jane Law	McFarlin	Calleo.
	Alabama (s)	Humphries	Goa.
	H. M. S. Malabar	Luxmoor	England.
	Mula(s)	Chain	Goa.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Sumatra to Genoa,
Steamer Malwa to China,
Steamer Mahratta to Kurrachee.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Nov. 16 Silverhow.....Dongull.....Zanzibar, Oct 5.

DEPARTURES.

Dec. 16.—Steamer City of London, ship Ice King.

PASSENGERS.

Per Silverhow—Mrs Dongull and family.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Dec. 17 Poona (s)..... ..... Southampton.

DEPARTURES.

Dec. 18 Umballa (s)..... ..... Rangoon.

ARRIVAL OF PASSENGERS.

Per P. and O. steamer Poonah, from Southampton,—From Southampton to Madras—Mr Stephenson, Mr and Mrs Vernède, Lieut-Col Cox, Mrs Cockerill, Mr Harper, MrWoollings, Mrs Jones, 3 children and infant, and Mr Madison. From Venice—Mr and Mrs Keith, Rev Bridiman-Mr O'Ker. From Southampton to Calcutta—Mrs Maclean and infant, Miss Brown, Mr Mosley, Miss Mosley, Mr Apear, Miss Scott, Mr. Harmay, Mr Gaye, Dr H hean, Mr Hollo, Mr Mather, Miss Thorpe, Mr Butler, Mr Hopps, Mr Wood, Mr J Lewis, Mr. Shepperson, Mr West, Mr. Baston, Miss Lloyd, Miss Leslie, Mr Seymour, Mrs Saville and child, Miss Saville, Mr Saville, Mr Mitchell and Brother, and Mrs Greatorex and 3 children. From Venice—Hon'ble E and Mrs Birch. From Brindisi—Mr Meschetti. From Suez—Mr Zerolchi, and Mr Calvocoresse. From Melbourne—Mr Robinson. From Shanghai—Mr C Taschett. From Galle—Mr Greenwood.

DEPARTURE FOR PASSENGERS.

Per s. s. Umballa, to Rangoon, and N Ports:—To Masulipatam—Miss Maiden, 5 children, and Mr Creighton. To Cocoanada—Mr Sayers. To Rangoon—Revs Kromer and Schmith, Mr. Ogilvie, Capt Fisher, Lieut R E Forter, officer of R. A. and 66 men and families of Royal Artillery, 53 details of 44th Regt, 12 details of 59th R gt and 15 details of 24th Regt N I.

A DEN.

ARRIVALS.

Nov. 24 Golden Horn, ss, Walder, from Newcastle.
Dec. 4 Sumatra, ss, Seaton, from Venice.
5 Benledi, ss, Patterson, from London.
5 Annamite, F T ship, Cardinal, from Toulon.
5 Japan, No 2 ss, Fiji, from Rotterdam.
5 Ava, ss, Brunet, from Shanghai.
6 Rembang, No 10 ss, Ferbest, from Rotterdam.
7 Eldorado, ss, Kerr, from London.
8 Borrowdale, ss, Young, from Calcutta.
8 Augusta, ss, Bogroni, from Bombay.
8 Dachaffaut, F M War, Garvais, from Saigon.
8 Nizam, ss, Barlow, from Bombay.
8 Chyehassa, ss, Howell, from Calcutta.
8 Seiki, J M War, Jeowye, from Port Said.
10 Simoom, H M T ship, Grant, from Bombay.
10 Barthe, F T ship, Oneill, from Saigon.

DEPARTURES.

Dec. 4 Sumatra, ss, Seaton, to Bombay.
5 Benledi, ss, Patterson, to Bombay.
5 Annamite, F T ship, Cardinal, to Saigon.
5 Ava, ss, Brunet, to Marseilles.
7 Eldorado, ss, Kerr, to Calcutta.
8 Golden Horn, ss, to Calcutta.
8 Borrowdale, ss, Young, to Trieste.
8 Australia, ss, Bogroni, to Genoa.
8 Nizam, ss, Barlow, to London.
9 Dachaffaut, F M War, Garvais, to Toulon.
9 Chyehassa, ss, Howell, to London.
10 Japara, No 9, ss, Fiji, to Batavia.
10 Simoom, H M T ship, Grant, to England.
11 Barthe, F T ship, Oneill, to Toulon.

VESSELS IN HARBOUR.

Rembang, No 10 ss, Ferbest, from Rotterdom.
Seiki, J M War, Jnowye, from Port Said.

DAILY IMPORTS.—DECEMBER 20.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Galatea s—100 kegs iron nails, Tyebjee Adomjee and Co; 4 casks zinc paint, Heptoola Shaik Adom and Co.

FROM LONDON.

Venlock,—12 cases silver plate glass, Sorabjee Nowrojee.
Benledi s—58 casks beer, Nusserwanjee Aspundi-rjee; 15 cases brandy, and 5 cases champagne, Sorabjee Framjee; 65 cases oilmanstores, Surufally Heptoola; 15 cases glassware, Jaffer Rahimtoola.
Australia s—5,113 ingo's hard spelter, Vustaram Foolchund.
Japanese s—4 cases sherry and 20 qr casks portwine, D D Shah.
Pekin s—50 kegs bird shot, Abdoolhoosein Essoobhoy.

FROM TRIESTE.

Castore s—9 cases writing paper, Ritchie, Stewart and Co; 4 cases glass beads, R Feroozshah and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—DECEMBER 20.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Trinacria s—8902 cwts cotton seed cakes, Thomas H Moore and Co; 54 bales wool, Gocouldass Toolseedass; 57 bales wool, Hurjeewan Vussonjee; 2 bales cotton, Nusserwanjee Manekjee; 62 bales cotton, Mamoockhoy Bhagoobhoy; 120 cotton waste, Govindram Dwarkadass.
Atalanta s—120 cotton waste, Govindram Dwarkadass.

FOR LONDON.

Venlock,—22 bales hides, Allarukhia Sazun; 9 bales hides, Remtoola Nuthoo Laljee; 9 bales hides, Dawood Hajee Sulliaman; 22 bales hides, Hajee Alli Babanee.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Anglia s—2,009 cwts linseed, and 997½ cwts castor seed, Ralli Brothers; 42 cwts gingellyseed, Vinay and Co; ½ bale cotton, F Sasquet and Co.
Sumatra s—290 cwts B horns, A Blaschek and Co; 7,200 cwts gingelly seed, Ewart, Latham and Co.
Travancore s—765 cwts gingelly seed, Gladstore, Wyllie and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Travancore s—200 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.
Castore s—670 cwts castor seed, Knoop and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Branksome Hall s—1,999½ cwts gingelly seed, Volkart Brothers.

FOR TRIESTE.

Castore s—200 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co.

FOR SALONICA.

Castore s—304½ cwts gingelly seed, M Mandolfo and Co.

FOR SUEZ.

Castore s—10 pots rosa oil, Woomerbhoy Chandabhoy.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Japanese s—1 bale cotton, Rahimbhoy Khayrat.
Perulia s—100 bales cotton, Knoop and Co; 40 bales cotton, Jairam Lilladhur; 49 bales cotton, Ramjeedass Luckmedass.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Malwa s—200 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co; 62 bales twist, Madhowdass Goculdass.

FOR HONGKONG.

Malwa s—197 bales cotton, Rehimbhoy Alladinbhoy; 200 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co; 21 bales sharkins and fishmaws, Rahimbhoy Alladinbhoy.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY COLABA.

BOMBAY, 19th December 1878.

Means of observations taken at 8 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	29·915
Temperature of the Air	78·5
Wet Bulb Thermometer	66·9
Dew Point	60·4
Relative humidity of Air	·764
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=1)	0·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	85·4
Minimum do. do. (read at 10 a.m.)	71·0
General Direction of Wind	NE, ENE, E, ENE, NW, NNW, NNE.
Movement of wind in 24 hours	332

HIGH COURT—DECEMBER 21.

[Before the Honourable SIR CHARLES SARGENT.]

FOR JUDGMENT.

756-77—Shapoorjee and T—Kursetjee Rustomjee Cama vs Kessowjee Jadowjee—Craigie, L and O.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—DECEMBER 19.

Ward, Major, Staff Corps, on duty, from England.
Magrath, Lieut Col, Staff Corps, on duty, from England.
Smyth, Captain, 17th Regt, from leave, from England.
Babington, Captain, 27th P Infantry, on duty, from England.
Pellin, Vet Surg, on duty, from England.
Keays, Major, Staff Corps, from leave, from England.
Cuvier, Captain, 6th Rifles, on duty, from England.
Little, 2nd Lieut, 9th Lancers, to join, from England.
Symonds, Vet Surg, to join, from England.
Murray, Major, Staff Corps, from furlough, from England.
Swinhoe, Major, Comt. Depti, from furlough, from England.
Steel, Vet Surg, on duty, from England.
Grainger, Vet Surg, from leave, from England.
Lang, Vet Surg, to join, from England.
Hervey, Lieut, 4th rifles, to join, from England.
Engbee, Captain, Staff Corps, on duty, from England.
Dobbs, Lieut, Staff Corps, on duty, from England.

DEPARTURES.—DECEMBER 20.

Grantham, 2nd Lieut, 2-15th Regt, on duty, to Ahmedabad.
Cotton, Lieut, Staff Corps, from furlough, to Allahabad.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF,
Adjutant General's Office, Head-Quarters,
Poona, 20th December 1878.

The C in-C is pleased to make the following appointments:—
2nd Regt Sind Horse—Sub-Lieut Whately, a Probationer for the Staff Corps, to officiate as Squadron Officer.
5th N I.—Sub Lieut Francis, a Probationer for the Staff Corps, to officiate as Wing Officer.
6th N I.—Sub-Lieut Cox, a Probationer for the Staff Corps, to officiate as Wing Officer.
2nd N I.—Sub-Lieut Leslie, a Probationer for the Staff Corps, to officiate as Wing Officer.
16th N L I.—Sub-Lieut Chapman, a Probationer for the Staff Corps, to officiate as Wing Officer.
12th N I.—Sub-Lieut Whitlock, a Probationer for the Staff Corps, to officiate as Wing Officer.
16th N I.—Sub-Lieut Ashby, a Probationer for the Staff Corps, to officiate as Wing Officer.
19th N I.—Sub-Lieut G D Giles, Probationer for the Staff Corps, to officiate as Wing Officer.
23rd N L I.—Sub-Lieut Scallon, a Probationer for the Staff Corps, to officiate as Wing Officer.
24th N I.—Sub-Lieut Phillips, a Probationer for the Staff Corps, to officiate as Wing Officer.

With the approval of Government, the depots of the undermentioned Corps proceeding on service and to garrison the stations of Kurrachee and Hyderabad will be established at the stations specified:—
1st Sind Horse and 3rd Sind Horse, Jacobabad; 33rd Foot, Ahmednuggur; 1st N I, Ahmedabad; 19th N I, Kurrachee; 25th N I, Hyderabad; 30th N I, Jacobabad; 3rd N I and 5th N L I, Sholapoor.

With reference to G O C of this date, the undermentioned officers are appointed to the charge of the depots specified:—
Lieut Col A H Davis, 1st Regt N I; Lieut Col H K Bushe, 19th N I.

Lieut Col Bushe is transferred from General duty, Poona to General duty, Kurrachee.

The undermentioned officers performed the duties of Station Staff officer, Tanna, for the periods specified:—
Lieut W S Birdwood, 26th N I (now 3rd N I) from 14th to 28th Sept.
Col Harpur, 26th N I, from 14th Oct to 2nd Nov.

With reference to G O C Nos. 472 and 492 of 1878, the appointment of Lieut Col. Henslowe and Lieuts Daniell and Sinclair to the charge of the Depots of the 29th N I, 3rd Sind Horse, and 30th N I, respectively are in addition to their own duties.

With reference to G O C 25th Sept, the appointments of Majors Birch and Coles, wing officers 9th N I, to officiate as 2nd in Command and wing Commander, respectively, are to be in addition to their own duties.

The following transfers of Medical Officers are ordered:—
Surgeon C U Carruthers, from General Duty, Presidency Division to General Duty, Poona Division.
Surgeon Gomes, from General Duty, Presidency Division, to General Duty, Mhow Division (for duty with the left Wing of the 23rd N I proceeding to Ahmednuggur).

The undermentioned are reported to have passed the required examination in the following languages, viz:—
Arabic, High Proficiency—Capt C W H Sealy, Staff Corps.
Urdoo, High Proficiency—Private McManus, 11th Foot.
Beluchi—Sub-Conductor G Young, Commissariat Dept.
Hindustani, Higher Standard—Sub-Lieut Gordon, 1st Bombay Lancers, and Lieut Sandwith, 48th N I.
Lower Standard—2nd Lieut Wood, 15th Foot; Private Lloyd, 60th Foot; Surgeons A W Carleton, A F Surgeon, R W Maurer, and C Monks.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:—
2nd Foot—Lieut Thomas Kelly Kenny to Bombay and thence to England to appear before a Medical Board.
Lieut Maitland, to Matheran for 30 days, on medical certificate.
2nd Lieut Daly—Leave from 28th December 1878 to 17th March 1879, in extension, to remain in Bombay to study the Native language.
Sappers and Miners—Major Cruickshank, to Bombay, for 6 months, to study Persian.
26th N I—Captain Yates to remain at Mahableshwur, from 12th Dec. 1878 to 10th January 1879, on medical certificate.
Surgeon Major D. O'Donoman to Mount Abu, from 30th Sept. to 17th December, on Medical Certificate.

MADRAS GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Fort St. George Gazette*, December 10.)

Mr R Davidson, C S I, to be Chief Secretary to Government.
Mr C Master to act as Chief Secretary to Government during the absence of Mr Davidson.
Mr Thomas to act as Revenue Secretary to Government during the employment of Mr G O Master on other duty.
Mr H S Thomas to be Third Member of the Board of Revenue in succession to Mr R Davidson, C S I, but to continue to act as Revenue Secretary to Government.
Mr C T Ringley to act as Second Member of the Board of Revenue during the employment of Mr H E Sullivan on other duty or until further orders.
Mr J F Gorrino to be Collector and District Magistrate, Kurnool, but to continue to act as Collector and District Magistrate, Bellary.
Mr G Thomas to be Sub-Collector and Joint Magistrate of the District, Tanjore.
Mr W A Appell to be Head Assistant to the Collector and District Magistrate, Nellore.
Mr J Sturrock to act as Secretary to the Board of Revenue.
Mr L A Campbell to act as Sub-Secretary, Board of Revenue.
Mr C D Maclean, Mus Doc, to act as Under Secretary to Government in the Revenue Department
The services of Mr A W Hunter, Assistant Engineer, are dispensed with from date of relief.

GOVERNMENT MILITARY ORDERS.

The undermentioned Officer is permitted to retire from the service:—
Lieut-Col (Brevet-Colonel) J B Knocker, Staff Corps, on the ordinary pension of £156 5s. with an extra annuity of £595 8s.
The services of Lieut Hamilton, 14th Hussars, are placed at the disposal of the Government of India.
The services of the undermentioned Officers are replaced at the disposal of the Acting Commander of the Forces:—
Major R Thompson, R E, Lieut C C Rawson, R E, Lieut A R F Dorward, R E, 5, Lieut C B Henderson, R E, and Lieut R E Hamilton, R E.
The undermentioned Officer is admitted to the Colonel's allowance:—Colonel T Gillilan, Staff Corps.
Surgeon-Major J E Dickinson is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs for six months.
The following promotions are made:—To be Lieutenant-Colonels having completed 26 years' service, Majors A G D Logan and S H Williams.
To be Majors, having completed 20 years' service,—Captains W Freeth, R Bullock, E S Ludlow, A W Foord, H A Hammond, H Porteous, and C J B Harris.
The undermentioned Officer is permitted to retire from the service—Lieut-Col F L Playfair, on an ordinary pension of £292, with an extra annuity of £229 9s.
Lieut-Colonel (Brevet-Colonel) Babington, Commandant 4th N. I, is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs for two years.
Major W J Bell, Squadron Commander 2nd Cavalry, Hyderabad Contingent, is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs for two years.
The services of Major E W Shaw, Staff Corps, are placed at the disposal of the Political Department.
Lieut Furzo, 67th Foot, Officiating Wing Officer 29th N I, is admitted to the Madras Staff Corps.
Sub-Lieut Currie, 6th Foot Wing Officer 40th N I is admitted to the Madras Staff Corps, and promoted to the rank of Lieut.

THE BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS.

BY LIEUT. COL. SEXTON, COMMANDANT, B. V. R.

Bombay, 20th December, 1878.

1 There will be commanding officer's Parade to-morrow, Saturday, at 4-45 p.m., as usual—Full Dress.
2 The undermentioned instructor will proceed on duty to the Camp at Khandala leaving by the early train on Monday, viz:—
Serjeant Instructor T Abbott.
Cap'l Instructor G Crofts.
3 Members of the Corps who are Government servants are informed that Government have kindly arranged to give them holidays from the 24th December to the 4th January to enable them to proceed to the Camp at Khandala.
4 The undermentioned Lance Corpl resigns his stripe from this date at his own request, viz:—Lance Corpl Sinclair, C Company.
5 The following promotions will take effect in F Company from this date, viz:—
Corpl Wheeler, E O, to be Serjeant.
L Corpl Hallums, A, to be Corpl.
Pte Wheeler, O to be Lance Corpl.

By Order,
T. DUNNE, Lieut. and Adjt.,
Bombay V. R.

CALENDAR FOR DECEMBER.—1878.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

New Moon.....24th, 2h. 15·5m. a. m.

Date.	Remarks.	Sun rises. A.M.	Sun sets. P.M.	High Water.	Low Water.
	Dec.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
Sat.	21 3rd Winter Emberday.	6 30	5 26	8 31 m 9 50 a	2 51 m 3 1 a
Sun.	22 4th Sunday in Advent.	6 31	5 27	9 27 m 10 44 a	3 49 m 3 53 a
Mon.	23	6 31	5 27	10 19 m 11 29 a	4 44 m 4 42 a
Tues.	24	6 32	5 28	11 11 m ...	5 32 m 5 29 a
Wed.	25 CHRISTMAS DAY.	6 32	5 28	0 13 m 11 59 a	6 15 m 6 12 a
Th.	26 St. Stephen.—English Mail expected.	6 33	5 29	0 50 m 0 43 a	6 57 m 6 54 a
Fri.	27 St. John.	6 33	5 29	1 27 m 1 26 a	7 38 m 7 32 a

MESSRS. DAVIS,
SURGEON DENTISTS,
7, RAMPART, ROW, FORT, BOMBAY.
PAINFUL and aching Teeth medically treated and filled, thereby avoiding extraction and rendering them perfectly sound and useful for mastication.
N.B.—Charges strictly moderate.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

MARRIAGES.

HUGHES—BERNARD—October 29th, at All Saints Church, Wilton Crescent, Toronto, by the Rev. Arthur H. Baldwin, M. A., Arthur H. Hughes, Esq., M. D., Surgeon Indian Army, to Louisa Rosalind, youngest daughter of H. G. Bernard, Esq. of Toronto.

OSBORN—YOUNG—November 27th, at Bishopston, Wiltshire, William Osborn, Captain, Royal Engineers, to Eda, eldest daughter of Walter Young, Esq., of Throope House, Bishopston, Salisbury.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BAGSHAWE—December 12th, at Kursion, the wife of Clement W. Bagshawe, of a daughter.
ROBERTSON—December 3rd, at Shillong, Khasi Hills, the wife of Major D. Robertson, 44th Regiment N. I., of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

MACNABB—CORRIE—December 16th, at St. Paul's Church Umballa, James William Macnabb, C. S., to Alice Mary, daughter of the late William Byrom Corrie, Esq.
WALLACE—BYERS—November 8th, at the Cathedral, Shanghai, by the Very Rev. Dean Butcher, Frederick Wallace to Emily, daughter of J. C. Buyers, of Aberdeen.

DEATHS.

FAGAN—December 18th, at Allahabad, Major Horace Christopher Fagan, Bengal Staff Corps.

The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 21, 1878.

THE proceedings at the meeting of Smith Fleming, and Co.'s creditors, held on the 27th ult., seem to us to demand, in the public interest, some more pointed criticism than the general and safe remark of the *Times* that, "whoever may be responsible for it, this failure "must be ranked among the most disgraceful "and disastrous of our time." Such criticism is especially demanded from Bombay journalists, as all the partners in the associated firms of Smith, Fleming and Co. and W. Nicol and Co. are men who have passed the best years of their lives in Bombay, and who have been for a long time recognized as leading representatives of the mercantile community of this city. It is a well known fact that the influence of the firm of W. Nicol and Co. has often been held by the local Government, the Government of India, and the India Office, to outweigh that of all the other mercantile houses in Bombay taken together; and that on many questions of great public importance, such as the working of the Cotton Frauds Act, the building of docks on the Elphinstone estate rather than at Moody Bay, the introduction of the narrow gauge on main lines of railway, and the construction of the Karwar Railway, the opinion of the partners in Messrs. W. Nicol and Co. has been quoted and maintained by the Indian authorities as a sufficient answer to all the remonstrances of the Chamber of Commerce. The fate of a house which enjoyed such an exceptional prestige could not be viewed with indifference, even apart from the terrible effect it has had on the trade of Bombay, where, as regards mutual want of confidence amongst mercantile men and an absolute cessation of all the business that used to be conducted upon credit, a state of things now prevails which has had no precedent except the commercial collapse of 1866. We propose, therefore, briefly to examine the statements of Mr. Harding, the accountant, and Mr. Fleming at the meeting at which the latter gentleman made a clean breast of it to his creditors and won their sympathy by his plausible description of the anguish of mind he had endured for many years while carrying on an unsound business at the bidding and under the surveillance of the City of Glasgow Bank. It should be premised, to explain the curious tenderness shown by the creditors for Mr. Fleming's feelings, that the real creditors,—the shareholders of the Glasgow Bank,—were not present at the meeting in London, any more than they were at that of W. Nicol and Co.'s creditors in Bombay; and that many of those who were present must have had their claims wholly or partly covered by securities and could therefore afford to be considerate.

Mr. Fleming, with his customary frankness, began his speech to the creditors present by taking them at once into his confidence, and assuring them that he had been a ruined man since 1870. He then very skilfully diluted upon the splendid position he had held up to that time, and lamented that he had allowed the Directors of the City of Glasgow Bank to persuade him against his better judgment not to suspend payment as soon as he found his firm was seriously embarrassed. It has been alleged that had the firm stopped payment in 1870, as Mr. Fleming desired, it might then have paid more than 20s. in the pound. But this belief is not borne out by the figures which Mr. Fleming himself gives, and Mr. Harding only claims for the firm that it was solvent in the beginning of the year 1870, before the retirement of Mr. John Smith. The whole capital of the three firms—in London, Bombay, and Kurrachee—then aggregated 400,000*l*. In April, 1870, Mr. Smith retired, taking out of the firm, in cash and bills, 100,000*l*., of which only 14,000*l*. remains unpaid. The capital was thus reduced to 314,000*l*. The losses by Nicol, Duckworth's failure in July, 1870, amounted to 263,000*l*., bringing down the capital to 51,000*l*. Against this balance Smith, Fleming and Co. lost 90,000*l*. on their own speculations, through the fall in the price of cotton caused by the Franco-German war; so that this loss swept away all that remained of their capital and left a deficiency of 39,000*l*. To this amount must be added whatever sum was paid to Mr. Alexander Brown on his retirement from the firm in August 1870. Allowing that Mr. Brown only received 50,000*l*., we are forced to the conclusion that the associated firms had lost everything they possessed and owed 89,000*l*. when Mr. Fleming proposed to stop payment in 1870. Now arises the delicate moral question, whether, knowing himself to be in this state of insolvency, Mr. Fleming was justified in yielding to the importunities of the Glasgow Bank. It has been generally supposed that the Bank was even then, in 1870, the largest creditor of Mr. Fleming's three firms, and that it was obliged to let them go on in order to save its own credit. But, according to Mr. Fleming's own statement, "at that time they owed the City of Glasgow "Bank for advances on their own account "altogether amounting to only £26,000 in cash "and £122,000 in credit, and as these were "more than covered by substantial securities "the bank could not have suffered any loss by "the stoppage of the firm." When the case of the Bank Directors, whose mouths are closed for the present, comes on for trial, perhaps we shall learn what were the reasons that induced them to insist on taking over the business of an insolvent firm, by whose failure they could have suffered no loss. At present, the story is quite inexplicable. Mr. Fleming appears to have dictated his own terms to the Directors. His account of what passed is as follows:—"He "did not ask for assistance, but when it was "offered he did not feel justified in refusing it. "Much discussion ensued, and when it seemed "to him that the magnitude of the difficulty "and the corresponding requirements were not "fully appreciated, and proposals were even "made of arrangement calculated in his judg-"ment to bring all concerned into discredit, he "refused to go on, and left the room. He was, "however, requested to return, and ultimately "he consented to undertake what he knew "must be a long, arduous, although he be-"lieved not hopeless struggle, on assur-"ance being given of effectual assistance." Everyone may cast a stone at the Directors now; but, in fairness to them, it should be remembered that Mr. John Fleming's brother was one of them for many years, that others of them were his intimate friends, and that, though he now speaks as if since 1870 he had not been his own master, the very speech from which we are quoting is a proof of his singular talent for gaining an ascendancy over men and making them do his will. How completely he had the resources of the Bank at his command is shown by the revelations made with regard to the bankruptcy of T. D. Findlay and Co. Mr. Findlay says that his firm owed Smith, Fleming, and Co. 100,000*l*. for advances, and that they "had a credit established in 1874 with the City "of Glasgow Bank for 99,000*l*. It was opened "on a joint application by Smith, Fleming, and "Co. and ourselves." Now, granting that Mr. Fleming should not be blamed for yielding to the temptation placed before him in 1870, it is impossible to exonerate him from a responsibility as grave nearly as that of the Bank Directors themselves, when we find that he was content to go on increasing his liabilities to the Bank year after year, till he had lost half a million sterling in trade and half a million more in interest and commission on advances from the Bank. He now says it had long been obvious to himself and his partners that unless some extraordinary piece of good fortune befel them,—such for instance, we suppose, as the concession for the Karwar Railway,—they could never pay off the capital of their debt to the Bank; "but they did believe it possible, were trade only "moderately prosperous, that they could earn "the charges on it"; and he expresses his indignant surprise at the imprudence of the Bank Directors in not writing off a portion of his firm's indebtedness. This last reproach strikes us as unjust and ungenerous. How could the Directors treat Smith, Fleming's debts to the Bank as bad without revealing to the shareholders and the public the rotten state of that firm and destroying both Mr. Fleming's credit and their own? They and he were partners for eight long years in a guilty secret; and, now that they have been found out, it is too late for Mr. Fleming to turn round on his accomplices and protest that they led him astray. His firms have systematically deceived the public for eight years, during which period the partners have enjoyed the reputation of men of substance, have drawn large incomes, engaged in great enterprises, and been courted and honoured as men of high character and prosperous merchants in London and Bombay. To express false sympathy with such men now, after all the unspeakable misery their misconduct has caused in many a household and the injury they have done to legitimate trade, would be to condone an offence which the law does not stigmatize as a crime, but which, in point of morality, is of a darker hue than many of the crimes for which poor men are sentenced to years of transportation.

We must not shrink from saying, though we do so with the greatest reluctance, that it is impossible now to acquit the Bombay partners in the firm of W. Nicol and Co., Mr. Maxwell and Mr. Hall, of having been conjointly responsible with Mr. Fleming for all that has happened. They must have known in 1870 that the whole of the capital of their firm had disappeared; yet year after year they went on sinking deeper and deeper into the mire of hopeless insolvency, and uttered no word of protest or warning. It is as idle for them now to say, "Oh! John Fleming did it all," as it is for Mr. Fleming himself to say, "Oh! the Bank Directors did it all." The disinterested public is able, with the statement of Smith, Fleming's affairs before it, to judge what these accusations are worth; and the verdict must be that the disgrace attaching to the failure of Smith, Fleming and Co. and W. Nicol and Co. cannot be laid to the account of the unfortunate Directors of the City of Glasgow Bank alone.

THE QUETTA FIELD FORCE.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

CAMP, QUETTA, Nov. 26.

THE movements of this force, I am afraid, will interest your readers but little, the peaceable occupation of a valley in an enemy's country not being a military operation requiring much description, where, as is the case at present, there is no enemy to turn out. A few words will, therefore, suffice to dispose of this part of my duty. You are already aware that on the 22nd inst. General Biddulph moved out personally from Quetta with the bulk of his force, which he halted at "Oorumzai," a small village about fourteen miles distant and within three of the Afghan frontier. The 32nd Pioneers and right wing of the Baluchis were sent across, while parties of the 1st Sind Horse reconnoitred in front. On the 24th a detachment under Colonel Moore, Assistant Quartermaster General, consisting of two guns of Jacob's Mountain Battery, a squadron of the Cavalry regiment above mentioned, and wing of the 1st

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

THE AFGHAN WAR.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENTS.)

THE ADVANCE TO JELLALABAD.

PESHAWUR, Dec. 19.

Two Regiments of Infantry and one of Cavalry have marched with Sir Sam Browne to Jellalabad. General Tytler remains in Command of Daka.

Afridis attacked a signalling party at Sarkai yesterday. No casualties.

MORE REGIMENTS ORDERED TO THE FRONT.

LAHORE, Dec. 20.

The 13th and the 11th Bengal Lancers are ordered to the front, the former to Jamrud and the latter for Daka. The 24th Native Infantry to Ali Musjid.

THE RECALL OF THE RUSSIAN MISSION FROM KABUL.

ALLAHABAD, Dec. 20.

A telegram from the *Pioneer's* London Correspondent, dated 18th December, says that the St. Petersburg telegram announcing that the entire Russian Mission had been recalled from Kabul at the demand of the British Government is confirmed in a manner which encourages expectation of a speedy peace.

THE KHYBER PASS COLUMN.

News from Daka, under date 19th inst., states:—This morning General Doran reached Head Quarters. He starts with Major Cavagnari for Hazarnao *en route* for Jellalabad. All the troops have gone onwards to Basawal, except the 17th Regiment, the 45th Sikhs and a squadron of Guides Cavalry. General Tytler is left in command at Daka. Jellalabad is to be reached on the 21st instant. The troops have five days' rations.

A new frontier brigade has been formed under Colonel Jenkins. It consists of Guides, 1st Sikhs, and Delatour's Mountain Battery.

The Europeans here are very healthy. The Guides have 100 sick. The cold at night is very trying to natives. The 45th Sikhs marched from Shargai here in fine order. There are few men in hospital. Abundant supplies are obtainable now.

THE KANDAHAR COLUMN.

News from Camp Killah Abdoollah Khan states that General Stewart and Staff arrived on the 18th. The 2nd Punjab Cavalry, the 1st Punjab Infantry, and two mountain Guns, under Colonel Kennedy cross the Kojuck Pass to-day. The cavalry reconnoitred twenty miles in advance of the Kojuck yesterday. They found supplies very scarce. No enemy was heard of. Great efforts are being made to collect supplies for a general advance on Kandahar.

THE NAGA HILLS EXPEDITION.

A telegram from the Naga Hills, 19th inst., states that the village of Checduma has been destroyed. There were no casualties on our side. The enemy's loss was—one killed, eleven wounded.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(By Red Sea Cable.)

SPEECH OF LORD BEACONSFIELD TO A DEPUTATION OF BRITISH CALIFORNIANS (?)

LONDON, Dec. 19.

A deputation of British Californians waited upon Lord Beaconsfield to-day.

His Lordship in addressing them said that the Treaty of Berlin was to secure the maintenance of peace; although there might be those who consider the carrying out of the treaty undesirable, the signatories were determined to see it executed. Cyprus, he added, was a station not inferior to Malta.

Consols closed at 94⅛, being a fall of ⅛ on previous quotation.

WITHDRAWAL OF THE RUSSIAN MISSION FROM KABUL.

LONDON Dec. 20.

In consequence of representations made by the British Government, the Russian Government has sent instructions to withdraw the Russian Mission from Kabul.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PORT SAID, Dec. 19.

The B. I. S. N. Company's Steamer Ava, outward bound for Calcutta, &c., departed from here yesterday.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, Dec. 19.

The Bombay Mails of the 2nd instant arrived at Brindisi to-day.

LONDON, Dec. 19.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surats moderate enquiry.

The London Cotton Market has been quiet, but steady.	
Fair Dhollera	4 1-16
The Manchester Market has been quiet but steady.	
Exchange on India, 60 days' sight	1-64
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	73¼
4½ per cent. do.	78⅛
3 per cent. Consols for account.	94⅛
5 per cent. French Rentes, 1872	112½
Bar Silver	49½

The Bank of England Returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results:—

Reserve of Notes	£8,300,000 Dec. £ 6,00,000
Bills Discounted	£26,000,000 Inc. £1,700,000
Bullion	£26,500,000 Inc. £ 500,000

The proportion of the Reserve to Liabilities is 28⅝ per cent.

Arrival—Vonwaerts.

Departure—Pelluce.

RATES OF EXCHANGE ON LONDON.

Bank Bills, on demand		...1s. 6 15-16d.	per Re.
Do.	6 months' sight	...1s. 7d.	,,
Credits,	3 ,, ,,	...1s. 7 0-16d.	,,
Documents,	3 ,, ,,	...1s. 7⅛d.	,,
France,	3 ,, ,,	...2-08.	,,

STEAMER REPORTS.

MADRAS, Dec. 20, 10 A. M.

Mail for Manilla leaves Singapore at 4 p.m. to-day.

MADRAS, Dec. 20, 10-20 A.M.

Mail for Manilla leaves Hongkong this afternoon.

MADRAS, Dec. 20.

H.M.'s Troopship Czerewitch from Calcutta anchored at 11-15.

At the meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation yesterday, the following resolution was adopted on the motion of Mr. Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, seconded by Mr. Narayen Khote, viz.:—"That an address of condolence be submitted by the Chairman on behalf of the Corporation to Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen, Empress of India, expressive of the deep sorrow and grief felt by the inhabitants of this city at the receipt of the melancholy intelligence of the sad and untimely death of Her Royal Highness the lamented Princess Alice of Hesse, and of our heartfelt sympathy with Her Imperial Majesty in this sad bereavement which it has pleased God to visit her with." At the same meeting it was resolved, on the motion of Mr. Kirkham, seconded by Mr. F. Mathew, and by a majority of 20 votes to 5:—"That in the opinion of the Corporation it is highly desirable that before any extension of the Tramway under Section 3 of the Bombay Tramways Act is recommended in future for the sanction of Government, full particulars of the proposed extension with plans and special conditions, if any, and a statement showing the effect the proposed extension will have on the Municipal Fund, should lie open to the inspection of members of the Corporation for at least 15 clear days."

THE *Pioneer* says:—The character of the present movement shows that even General Roberts, enterprising as he is, and free to cross the Shuturgurdun Pass if he chose, does not see his way to doing anything more for the present. The flying column with which he reconnoitred the Shuturgurdun is returning to Kurram Fort, and probably for the rest of the winter the force left on the Peiwar Kotal will be the most advanced British outpost in that direction. Once across the Shuturgurdun an invader is certainly in tempting proximity to Kabul itself, but General Roberts has not got a force with him which would justify him in any attempt to push on to the capital. The weakest of the three columns launched against the enemy has done most so far, but it cannot expect to do everything off its own bat.

THE *Englishman*:—The gross want of supervision during a series of years, which has caused an untold loss of money in the office of the Municipal Commissioners of Calcutta, is thrown into the shade by the revelations that have just been made in connection with the administration of the Road Cess Funds in the districts of Nadiya. To be brief, it has been discovered that during a period of four years, extending from 1872 to 1876, no less than eighty forged cheques for payments on account of the Road Cess Fund, aggregating in amount Rs. 84,850, have been palmed off as genuine on the Magistrate of the district and *ex-officio* Chairman of the fund, Mr. Stevens. The nature and extent of Mr. Stevens' *laches* are pretty exhaustively described in the following catalogue of them, which we take from the Lieutenant Governor's minute on the subject. Mr. Stevens is to blame, we are told—

(1) for habitually signing cheques so carelessly drawn up;
(2) for neglecting for years to see that any proper accounts were kept up, although the forms had been prescribed by Government;
(3) for absolutely ignoring the instructions of the Accountant-General as regards the treasury pass-book;
(4) for neglecting to have the accounts passed by a Sub-Committee as required by law;
(5) for dispensing with the Vice-Chairman's signature;
(6) for neglecting to obey the orders of Government by having the treasury officer's monthly certificate laid before the Committee;
(7) for having so little general knowledge of the work going on in his district as to allow in successive years the abstraction of Rs. 11,226, Rs. 18,444, and Rs. 39,791 without noticing that something was wrong;
(8) for neglcting from July 1876 to answer the Examiner's letters about the adjustment of the grant of Rs. 10,000, and specially for doing nothing after August 1877, when the treasury officer reported that the sum of Rs. 10,000 had been received. Previous to this report the first set of embezzlements had been discovered.

THE *World*:—Really, really, there is just a little too much swagger about the taking of a hill-fort in the Khyber Pass with a most absurdly trifling loss on either side. If Englishmen could hear the remarks made on such silly crowing by foreigners I think they would not boast quite as noisily. We might at least remember that we, too, have fought great battles in our time; and *then*, at all events, we did not make such a fuss about really great events as we now do about really little ones. In the *Times* or the *Morning Chronicle* for 1815, the accounts of the battle of Waterloo take up much less space, and are far more matter-of-fact and modest in tone, then those about this mud fort, which was commanded on every side, badly armed, and badly defended by half-starved, half-clothed savages.

THE *Pioneer*:—The exploits of our troops on the North-East Frontier attract little notice now; but they have an advantage over at least one column of the Afghan expedition. They have been fighting. The other day a detachment of the 44th N. I. occupied one of the Angami villages; and, the villagers objecting, destroyed it. The natives lost twelve men; our troops had no casualties. The Angami Nagas have still to learn that submission to their powerful neighbours is necessary to salvation; but they are not such apt pupils as the English authorities might wish. In a small report just published, and relating of course to events which happened a year ago, the following paean is sung:—"It is hoped that for some years at least a lesson has been taught the Angamis which they would do well to bear in mind, prior to making resolves to undertake raids into our territory or against villages under our protection." They have not, indeed, raided our territory; but they have been resisting a raid we make on them.

SIR HENRY RAWLINSON'S paper on Afghanistan in the December number of the *Nineteenth Century* concludes with a postscript, in which the writer says:—

> As these sheets are passing through the press, the die is cast, and we are embarked in another Afghan war. A despatch from the Secretary of State to the Viceroy, recapitulating the main features of our quarrel with Shere Ali, has, in the meantime, appeared in the newspapers, and seems to have pretty well satisfied public opinion that we have not appealed to arms wantonly or without ample provocation. Although in the preceding essay my rapid sketch of Kabul affairs will not, of course, bear comparison with the elaborate statements of the State paper, I believe that, so far as the Afghan portion of the question is concerned, no essential difference of fact will be observed in the two accounts; but I am bound to note that in the Russian portion of the question a very marked discrepancy appears. In the official account forwarded to this point has been carried, and very properly, to its utmost limit, whereas, as an old so-called Russophobist, I have not thought it necessary to observe any such discretion. In my view it is the intermingling of the Russian element which alone imparts gravity to our quarrel with the Amir. Had there been no Russian Mission at Kabul, no indication of a desire on the part of the Turkestan authorities to interfere in Indian politics, we might have allowed the Amir to be sulky and grumbling, and to be insolent, for the term of his natural life, so averse must we have always been to renew our blood feuds with the Afghans; but when Russia sends a Mission to Kabul, and maintains it there in our despite, and all Asia is watching this first collision of the two great European Powers, to have sat down meekly under such a menace would have been treason to the national interests. I admire and heartily approve the concluding sentence of Lord Lytton's proclamation, which declares that the British Government will not tolerate the interference of any foreign Power at Kabul, and I honour him for having had the courage to proclaim aloud this standard principle of our Indian policy.

THE *Pall Mall Gazette*:—Suggestions have been made lately in several quarters that the creditors of the Glasgow City Bank, seeing that it is impossible to realize the full amount of their claims, should consent to accept fifteen shillings in the pound as a full discharge of all indebtedness. No doubt, there is something to be said in favour of this plan. But a grave objection to it was stated in one of the morning papers the other day. It was there pointed out that the directors of the Caledonian Bank, which holds four shares in the City Bank, and whose liability is therefore as unlimited as that of other shareholders, "can claim upon its funds as altogether unimportant, and urge with manifest satisfaction that their institution will not be called upon to pay more than £8,000, or £2,000 per share on each of the shares so held. But the creditors may say, "We have been shamefully dealt with on account of the dereliction of duty by directors who were left unchecked by the shareholders. Private people we may, however, be inclined to relieve from a portion of the pressure, but when another public bank holds shares in a concern where the liability is unlimited it must take the consequences." The directors of the Caledonian Bank had better, perhaps, have reserved their explanation.

THE *Athenæum*, Nov. 30:—"Imperial India," Mr. Val. Prinsep's account of his travels in Hindostan, and of the Rajahs whose portraits he painted for his forthcoming picture of the Durbar at Delhi, will be out in a very few days. It is copiously illustrated with sketches of Indian princes and places.

THE narrative of the new "Wanderings of Ulysses," to which citizens of the United States look forward, will be less comprehensive than was expected, as General Grant has given up his plan of travelling round the world and returning home by way of San Francisco. Mr. Russell Young, who has generally accompanied him, will be entrusted with the arrangement of any particulars which General Grant may desire to publish, and Mr. Young's own contributions to the *New York Herald* will supply material for a volume.

MR. T. P. O'CONNOR's new Biography of Lord Beaconsfield consists of a single volume of about 600 pages, and will bring down the history of the Premier to his entry into London after the conclusion of the Treaty of Berlin.

MESSRS. BENTLEY are about to publish "The Afghan War of 1838-42: a Personal Narrative, from the Journals and Correspondence of the late General Augustus Abbott, C.B., R.A.," edited by Mr. Charles Rathbone Low. The book describes in detail the line of route from Quetta to Kandahar, and thence to Ghuzni, Kabul, and Jellalabad.

MESSRS. W. H. ALLEN & Co. announce for publication before the end of the present year a new work on Central Asia, from the pen of Mr. D. C. Boulger, author of the "Life of Yakub Beg of Kashgar." The title will be "England and Russia in Central Asia," and the book will aim at placing the events which have taken place during the last three years in a clear light before the English reader, so that the present crisis may be the better appreciated. Special attention will be given to the condition of the Turcomans, and to the recent Russian explorations in Central Asia.

THE *World*:—The Government have ordered reinforcements to go to Natal, and not a moment too soon, for much valuable time has been lost since Lord Chelmsford's despatches urging the necessity of reinforcements arrived in Pall Mall; the forces out in Natal are utterly inadequate to the occasion. The few regulars, about one thousand in all, are composed chiefly of young unseasoned soldiers, and what are much wanted are some good steady noncommissioned officers to "leaven the lump." The Zulus are hard fighters, are well armed, have an excellent commissariat, and are gathering their forces together at various points favourable for attack; their spies are very zealous; and in fact it will need all General Lord Chelmsford's proved sagacity, and the ability of his gallant and experienced staff, to avert a possibly overpowering disaster to our large and important colony. Nations as well as bankers should learn that gold coffers must be protected by iron bars; and the small size of our force in Natal and its peril, and that of the settlement, is a disgrace to that which we have newly learned to describe as an Empire.

THE *Overland Mail*:—We wish Mr. Whistler joy of the verdict recorded in his favour. He has appealed to the judgment of a special jury upon the value of his reputation as an artist. He entertained the jurymen by an inspection of his pictures, the results of a life time of study, dashed off in a couple of days and prized at two hundred guineas. It was about these studies in colour—these "Nocturnes" in black and brown, and gold and black, that Mr. Ruskin had written of "the ill-educated conceit of the artist so nearly approaching the aspect of wilful imposture," and added this little bit of criticism which hit so hard—"I have seen and heard much of cockney impudence before now, but never expected to hear a coxcomb ask 200 guineas for flinging a pot of paint in the public's face." Mr. Whistler deemed himself well entitled to a thousand pounds for this "symmetrical arrangement" in black and white which Mr. Ruskin had produced and flung in his face. The jury appealed to to appraise the actual damage done declined to recognise the thousand pounds as a fitting emblem, and selected the unspeakable farthing—a gratuity that invariably in the eyes of the public is worse than nothing—though it defines that the costs of the action shall be equally borne. Mr. Whistler is no doubt ill-satisfied with the jurymen's taste. For our part we are not sorry that the action has been brought. The Attorney-General's able exposition of Mr. Ruskin's standpoint as an art critic is likely to clear away much of the affectation and "harebrained" eccentricity of some modern painters. He said:—

> Mr. Ruskin was a man of the keenest susceptibility. He had a great love and reverence for art, and a special admiration for highly-finished pictures. His love for art amounted almost to idolatry, and to the examination of the beautiful in art he had devoted his life. Mr. Ruskin had not much respect for the present money-making age, and thought the nobility of simplicity was not sufficiently regarded. With regard to artists, Mr. Ruskin upheld a high standard, and required something more than a few flashes of genius. He required a laborious and perfect devotion to art, and believed that the artist should not only struggle to get money, but also to give full value to the purchaser. It was the ancient code that no piece of work should leave the artist's hands which his diligence could improve by reflection strengthen, and that the artist's fame should be built, not upon what he received, but upon what he gave.

Well done! Mr. Attorney-General—such an exposition of Mr. Ruskin's teaching cannot fail to do a world of good.

THE new President of the Royal Academy has not had long to wait for the honour of knighthood. He is already Sir Frederick Leighton, Her Majesty having conferred the title upon him at Windsor on Nov. 25.

IN the general balance-sheet of the P. and O. Company for the year, the fleet, including the new vessel Kaiser-i-Hind, which stands for £114,292, is valued at £2,848,252. That, however, is after deducting the value of two vessels sold for together £13,980, and the £258,999 written off for depreciation. At this figure the "book value" of the fleet shows an average of over £24 per ton and an average per vessel of nearly £65,000. The Bombay and Nubia, which figure in the accounts as sold, appear to have realized between them only £13,980, or, taken by the tonnage, *about £4 per ton*; but this, perhaps, does not represent the whole price received. The sum received for the Orissa, which has also been sold, does not appear to be stated either in the report or in the accounts.

IT may not have occurred to some among your readers (writes a correspondent to the *Times*) that a quite remarkable similarity exists between one of Prince Bismarck's amusing reminiscences and an anecdote of one of our English diplomatists. The Prince relates that when in St. Petersburg he observed a sentinel placed, without apparent reason, in the middle of the Imperial private garden, but inquired why he was placed there, but neither the sentinel, nor the Emperor, nor any of the military officials could furnish any information, except that it was according to orders. Curiosity was aroused, search made, and the custom traced back to the reign of the Empress Catherine, who had in the last century ordered a favourite flower to be protected by a sentinel. The English story occurs, I think, in "Greville's Memoirs." The author's curiosity was aroused as to the object with which an attendant was placed in one of the corridors of the Foreign Office and whose business it was to request all comers to keep to the left. He inquired the reason. "Ordered," said the official. He hunted up the matter with an energy worthy of the fairer sex, and found that many years before the corridor had been repainted, and during the progress of the work an order had been issued that an attendant should be posted in the corridor warning visitors to keep to the left for fear of the wet paint. That order had never been rescinded, and the attendant and his successors had continued at their weary and useless post ever since.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, Nov. 29.

THE principal political event of the week is the publication of the long promised Afghan papers. They are scarcely so extraordinarily "voluminous" as might have been expected from some Ministerial references to them, and from the long time it has taken to prepare them. The book fills about 220 pages, and could have been turned out by any large printing firm in less than a week. The papers were only issued yesterday afternoon, and consequently there has not been time yet for a thorough examination of their contents; but of course all the "able editors" of this morning's papers are quite prepared to say what the documents do or do not prove, and strange to say, the conclusion each arrives at is precisely that which best suits the line of argument he has previously taken on the subject. The *Telegraph* and *Standard* find that the papers afford a complete justification of the Government; the *Daily News*, on the other hand, thinks that they show that it is to the Government departure from the policy of their predecessors that we owe the present imbroglio; while the *Times* assumes a more judicial air, but finally comes to the conclusion that on the whole the story disclosed in the papers justifies the view taken by the Government. The discussion on the Blue Book, however, was to some extent anticipated by a letter from the Duke of Argyll published in yesterday's *Times* and by a speech delivered by Mr. Childers to his constituents at Pontefract on the previous evening, in both of which Lord Cranbrook's despatch was strongly asserted to be an attempt to prejudice the public mind. Mr. Childers declares the despatch to be "incomplete, incorrect, misleading, and disingenuous," and asserts that never in diplomatic or Parliamentary history has there been a misstatement so flagrant as that which the Government had just published. The Duke of Argyll who writes from Cannes, where he is detained by an attack of gout, describes the despatch as "a very partial and very misleading summary of facts," and says that with his knowledge of the transactions which really took place he has read the despatch "with some surprise and even with some indignation." The principal point of attack both in the letter and the speech was the account given by Lord Cranbrook of the communications which passed in 1873 between the Amir and Lord Northbrook, acting under the orders of the Gladstone Government. Lord Cranbrook's contention was that the hostility of the Amir might be traced back to our refusal to give him a sufficiently definite guarantee that we would repel Russian aggression upon Afghanistan. The Duke of Argyll asserts that the Amir became "sulky and estranged" because we would not pledge ourselves to uphold him "in every domestic tyranny and in every foreign brawl," and that he was not afraid of Russia but of Yakub Khan and others who might dispute his throne. As to the Amir's fears about Russia, the Duke holds that whether "real or pretended," it would have been a "mischievous delusion" to admit them to have been well founded. The Duke, however, admits at the close of his letter that we cannot and ought not to allow Afghanistan "to become in any way subordinate to Russia." To-morrow we shall have Mr. Gladstone's opinion upon the papers, for he is going to take farewell of his constituents at Greenwich, and has already intimated that he intends to speak on the Afghan question, among other subjects.

The meeting of Parliament is fixed for Thursday next, so that members will be able to prepare themselves by a careful perusal of the papers for the debates which will take place. The Queen is not going to open the session in person. There will be a royal speech, but the usual Ministerial dinners will not be given until the House resumes in February after the Christmas recess. The session cannot last very long, for, of course, it must close before Christmas; and, indeed, it is not expected that much business will be done beyond that relating to the Afghan war. The Ministerial organs have been trying to make the best of the sudden change in the Ministerial policy by applauding the resolve of the Ministry to act strictly upon constitutional principles, and take Parliament into its confidence; and the Radicals have been severely rebuked for their calumnious insinuations that the Premier was seeking to establish personal rule. Great pains have been taken to show that the Government have felt themselves bound by certain provisions of the India Act of 1858 to summon Parliament, and this no doubt will be the official explanation which will be given of the step; but I have reason to believe that the real reason was that I gave last week, that Lord Beaconsfield had no intention of summoning Parliament before the usual time, but gave way upon the point as the best way of terminating dissensions in the Cabinet. If it had been originally intended to hold an autumn session, it would have been held at an earlier date, and not left until Christmas was almost at hand. In 1867, when Parliament was summoned to vote the supplies for the Abyssinian war, the Houses met on the 19th November, and adjourned again on the 7th December.

The summoning of Parliament for a winter session has revived speculation as to the probability of an early dissolution. On the one hand it is thought that a short and successful campaign in Afghanistan may induce the Government to go at once to the country for a ratification of their policy, more especially as the Budget must, under any circumstances, be a discouraging one, and the additional expenditure which this war will involve will have to be added to that already incurred. The Ministry may, therefore, it is considered, think it advisable to dissolve speedily, in order that they may not have to go before the country with proposals which would put the loyalty of their supporters to the severe test of a fresh appeal to their pockets. On the other hand, it is urged that if the Government are still able to command a subservient majority in the House of Commons, they will probably think it prudent to act upon the old maxim of a bird in the hand being worth two in the bush. This appears to be the opinion of many who are very well informed; and I for one should not be surprised to hear that the confidential reports received by the Government respecting the state of feeling in the country towards them are of a very different character to the boastful assertions of the party organs of the unanimity with which the public support the policy of the Cabinet.

The proceedings of the law courts have again been dividing public attention with political questions. Last week all the celebrities of the stage assembled in the Queen's Bench Court, and this week in the Exchequer Court artists and art critics have mustered in large numbers to hear the trial of the quarrel between Mr. Whistler and Mr. Ruskin. Last year Mr. Ruskin, in his publication "Fors Clavigera," mercilessly criticised the pictures exhibited by Mr. Whistler at the Grosvenor gallery, and observed that Sir Coutts Lindsay "ought not to have admitted into the gallery works in which the ill-educated conceit of the artist so nearly approached the aspect of wilful imposture." Mr. Ruskin added that he "had seen and heard much of Cockney impudence before now, but never expected to hear a coxcomb ask 200 guineas for flinging a pot of paint in the public's face." This passage Mr. Whistler contended was libellous, and brought an action to recover damages from his critic. For two days Mr. Baron Huddleston and a jury were engaged in hearing the opinion of artists and others as to the merits of Mr. Whistler's "nocturnes in blue and silver," "nocturnes in black and gold," "harmonies in blue and yellow," "variations in flesh colour and green," and "arrangements" in all sorts of combinations of colour. Mr. Whistler admitted that he had painted some of the pictures in a day, or a day and a half, but said he had "previously arranged the thing in his mind," and that the subject of these "arrangements" had been a life study with him. Mr. W. M. Rosetti, Mr. W. G. Wills and others thought many of Mr. Whistler's pictures, "beautiful works of art," while Mr. Frith said that in his opinion they were not serious works of art at all; Mr. Tom Taylor thought that they were only one step nearer pictures than a delicately tinted wall-paper, and Mr. Burne Jones, while admitting that they were "beautiful sketches," could not consider them as finished works. Mr. Ruskin was ill to appear in court, but his counsel, the Attorney General, whose speech was a very amusing one, said that his client had requested him to say that he did not retract one word of what he had written. The jury soon came to the conclusion that Mr. Ruskin's criticism was honest, but they were much exercised about the words "wilful imposture," and after coming into court once to consult with the judge, they eventually found a verdict for the plaintiff and estimated the value of the damages at the sustained at one farthing. The judge refused to grant Mr. Whistler his costs, so that all he has gained by his action is an expression of the jury's opinion that Mr. Ruskin was substantially correct in his judgment, but that his language was a little too strong. His friends, however, do not think that this is any reason why he should be mulcted to the extent of several hundred pounds, and a subscription has been started to defray his costs in the case.

One of the numerous libel cases in which Mr. Labouchere appears as the defendant has also been tried this week. The action is brought by Mr. Wybrow Robertson, the manager of the Westminster Aquarium, for an alleged libel which appeared in *Truth* some months ago, stating that he had been dismissed by the Aquarium Company for dishonesty. The charge was based on some disputes which took place between Mr. Robertson and the directors of the Company respecting some transactions in their shares in which he was concerned, and which led to his resignation. He retained, however, considerable voting power, and subsequently brought this to bear upon the directors (of whom Mr. Labouchere was one), and carried a vote of censure upon them, upon which they resigned, and Mr. Robertson was reinstated manager of the Aquarium. The case has occupied the Queen's Bench for three days, but was brought to a sudden stop to-day, owing to the illness of Serjeant Ballantine, the plaintiff's counsel. It is to be resumed on Monday if the learned serjeant is better.

Another case of a more serious character which has been before the law courts has been the subject of a good deal of comment. The Hon. Mr. Agar-Ellis, who is a member of the Church of England, married 13 or 14 years ago a Roman Catholic lady, a daughter of Lord Camoys. Before the marriage Mr. Agar-Ellis made a promise that any children of the marriage should be brought up as Roman Catholics, but he now insists that his three daughters shall be educated in the Protestant faith. They, however, were so much under the influence of their mother that they refused to accompany their father to a Protestant place of worship, and he then took measures for removing them from the care of their mother. Mrs. Agar-Ellis appealed to the Court of Chancery, but Vice Chancellor Malins decided that, in spite of his ante-nuptial promise, the authority of the father was absolute, and made an order that the children should be brought up in the communion of the Church of England. Against this decision the mother appealed, but the Court of Appeal here affirmed the Vice Chancellor's decision, and laid down the principle that the father's promise before marriage was, in point of law, "absolutely void." The only alteration made in the Vice Chancellor's order was that there should be no requirement as to what religion the children should be educated in—that is to be a matter for the father to decide—and the Lords Justices expressed a hope that he would "rise above all petty feelings of personal dignity and triumph, and have regard solely to the spiritual welfare of the children." The decision has pleased many people, because the result is against the Romanists, but others agree with the *Times* that there is in the case "a conflict between the popular sentiment of justice and the doctrine of the law."

The charge against Lady Gooch has also been again before the police court. After all the evidence in the case had been given, Sir Francis's counsel stated that the baronet did not wish to press the charge, as his object had been gained by the public disavowal of the alleged paternity of the child which Lady Gooch had tried to palm off as his. The magistrate, however, after taking a few days to consider the question, decided that he had no power to dismiss the charge, and her ladyship and her accomplice were accordingly committed for trial. The lady swooned while the case was going on, and then went into hysterics; and altogether the scene was a very painful one.

This has been a fatal year for shipping disasters on our coasts and rivers. In March there was the loss of the Eurydice with 300 lives, in May the fatal collision between the Konig Wilhelm and the Grosser Kurfurst, by which other 300 lives were sacrificed; in September the terrible disaster on the Thames, when over 600 persons perished; and this week another collision, fortunately not attended with such immense loss of life, has occurred almost at the same spot as that where the collision between the two German ironclads took place. In this case also the vessel sunk was a German one. The Pommeranian, a steamer plying between Hamburg and New York, had landed her English passengers and mails at Plymouth, had then gone over to Cherbourg, and landed some French passengers, and was proceeding on her voyage to Hamburg with 109 passengers and a crew of 111 hands, when, soon after midnight on Tuesday morning she was run into in a fog by the Moel Eilian, a Welsh sailing vessel of much smaller size than herself, and sank in about 20 minutes. The Welsh vessel either could not or would not render any assistance to the sinking vessel, and although the steamer had eight boats, two were lost in the collision, one was swamped as soon as launched, and the other five were so overcrowded with the passengers and crew that the safety of all was imperilled, when happily an English steamer, the Glengarry, which was passing down channel, saw some signals of distress and rescued all who had taken to the boats; but it is feared that 40 or 50 persons were drowned. The captain behaved with great bravery, and was at first supposed to have died at his post, but it appears that after the vessel went down he was picked up by a Dutch steamer and taken to Holland. These repeated accidents seem to indicate something wrong in the system of navigating the Channel. In this case the night was foggy, but there is nothing in the statements published up to the present time to show that foghorns were sounded, and it is said that the Pommeranian was going at the rate of 12 or 14 knots an hour, which seems a rather dangerous rate of speed in the Straits of Dover in a thick fog. Notwithstanding the bad reputation London bears as regards fogs, we seem to have been freer from them this season than many other parts of England. In several of the northern towns there have been lately fogs of unusual density; and at Liverpool, on the very day this disaster occurred off Folkestone, there was a fog so thick that a large steam ferry boat with 200 persons on board, in crossing the Mersey, ran into a vessel at anchor in the river, and in the confusion which followed several people—it is feared about 20—either fell or jumped into the water and were drowned.

A well known Ritualist, the Rev. Orby Shipley, whose secession to Rome was falsely reported a year or two ago, has now announced, in a letter to the *Times*, that a repetition of the report which was published recently is correct, and he proceeds to give his reason for the step he has taken. He says that he has long held and taught "nearly every Catholic doctrine not actually denied by the Anglican formularies," and has "accepted and helped to revive nearly every Catholic practice not positively forbidden," but he now perceives that he has done all this on a wrong principle—namely, that of private judgment. Now he has become convinced that "the right principle of faith and practice in religion is authority," and then he had no choice as to his course. The Church of Rome is the only body that claims, and visibly exercises the authority she claims, and Mr. Shipley, for the last time, exercised his private judgment, and "humbly sought admission into the communion of the Catholic Church." Mr. Shipley has long been a prominent man among the ultra-Ritualists, and a few years ago edited a volume of essays, which attracted a good deal of attention, entitled the "The Church and the World," in which several of the leading members of the Ritualist party sought to explain and justify their position. The admissions he has made in the passage just quoted, and the assertion that he believes that "numberless souls in the Church of England" are Catholic now "intellectually and in externals," will serve to intensify the general opinion as to the logical tendency of Ritualist teaching, in spite of efforts which Dr. Littledale, Mr. Carter of Clewers, and others are making to show that Mr. Shipley has grievously departed from the true High Church faith. The incident will, for instance, give fresh point to the complaints which Mr. Walter, M.P., Lord Cottesloe, Colonel North, M.P., Mr. Henley, and other good churchmen in the diocese of Oxford, have just embodied in a memorial to their Bishop, complaining that the diocesan college at Cuddesdon is entirely under Ritualist influence—that the teaching staff consists of members of the English Church Union—and that the connection of the college with persons belonging to various "confraternities" is anything but satisfactory.

The influence which the English Church Union is obtaining in various church organizations is illustrated by an incident which occurred at the last committee meeting of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel. No missionaries are accepted by this society until a board of examiners, appointed by the two Archbishops and the Bishop of London, has examined into and reported upon their qualifications. This board recently rejected a candidate, Mr. Rivington, who had been nominated by the Bishop of Bombay. It is said that a cry was raised that the candidate had been rejected because he was a Ritualist, and at the last meeting of the committee, after a warm discussion, the Rev. Outram Marshall, the organising secretary of the English Church Union, succeeded in carrying a resolution the effect of which is to exempt from the control of the board of examiners any candidate who has already been accepted by the Bishop of the diocese in which he is to work. The result of this decision, if carried into effect, would be to give to colonial and missionary Bishops practically sole control over the expenditure of the Society's money; and it is not surprising, therefore, that notice of motion to rescind the resolution has been given for the next meeting in February, and that the Bishops of Peterborough and of Gloucester and Bristol threaten to withdraw their names as vice-presidents of the society if the decision is not annulled.

The electric light has been tried this week in Billingsgate market, but the result has not been altogether a success. For the river front and for the street outside the market the new light is a great improvement over the old method; but for the interior of the market many of the salesmen say that they prefer gas, as they can distinguish the fish better by it. The sub-committee of the Corporation, however, who are conducting the experiments, are going to increase the number of lamps, and also to consider whether the opacity of the globes used cannot be lessened. It also remains to be proved whether the system used—the Jablochkoff candle—is so well adapted for ordinary use as the Rapieff system, which is now permanently established at the *Times* Office, or the Werdermann system, which is about to be tried in the open space in front of the Mansion House; so that it will not do for the gas companies to rejoice too soon.

There has not been much news of interest from the Continent this week. The Russian press appear to be somewhat impressed by the rapid progress made by our troops in Afghanistan, and some real or pretended alarm is expressed at the danger to Russian interests which will result from an English occupation of any points in Afghan territory. In France, the Count of Chambord has again been striking dismay into the hearts of many of his supporters by one of his transcendental manifestoes, in which he speaks of its being necessary "for France to be saved that God must return as Master, that I may reign as king." In Italy, the enthusiasm caused by the escape of the king from assassination continues. In Austria, Count Andrassy's Ministry seems to be getting deeper and deeper into difficulties, and the Government have been compelled to withdraw the vote of credit for the Bosnian campaign. The negociations for a convention with Turkey are still going on, but do not make much progress. We still hear of the pacific disposition of the Czar, who, it is said, has reproved Prince Dondoukoff for some of his recent indiscretions, and has sent him back to Bulgaria with orders to carry out the treaty implicitly. He has also forbidden the Prince to become a candidate for the post of Prince of Bulgaria. Count Schouvaloff is now in London, and has been having conferences with Lord Salisbury—with what result perhaps we shall hear by and by.

There appears to be very little prospect of many new books of importance being published at present beyond those announced at the beginning of the season. The times are not favourable to literature; and, moreover, the approach of Christmas always causes something of a pause in the production of new books until the rush of what are known as "books for the season" is over. The volume of poetry which Mr. Tennyson was announced to have in preparation is, it is now stated, another drama, the subject of which is Thomas à Becket. The Laureate's first drama, "Queen Mary," gave Mr. Froude's idea of that unhappy queen, and now Mr. Tennyson is, it is reported, about to embody in a dramatic form Mr. Froude's notion of A Becket, which Mr. E. A. Freeman has lately been attempting to demolish. Whoever may be right, there is little doubt that the poet's support of Mr. Froude's theory will have more influence on posterity than the historian's objections to it. Another item of literary news is that Mr. A. W. Kinglake has abandoned all intention of proceeding further with his history of the Crimean war, which will thus, like many other *magna opera*, remain a fragment—although certainly a very big one. I hear also that Dr. George Smith, who has just finished the life of the late Rev. Dr. Wilson of Bombay, has undertaken to write the life of the Rev. Dr. Duff.

The winter season of Italian Opera at Her Majesty's Theatre continues to be very successful. An additional attraction has now been provided in a new prima donna, Mdlle. Ambre, who, if we are to believe a "puff preliminary," was born in Africa, of parents belonging to a distinguished Moorish family, and was at one time court singer to the Emperor of Morocco. From the announcement of her Moorish birth many persons no doubt expected to see a sort of female Othello, especially as she was said to have distinguished herself in Paris in the part of Aida, in which, it was added, "for reasons easily understood, she is a congenial heroine." Any such expectations, however, must have been completely dispelled by the lady's appearance, for although her features have perhaps a slightly Oriental cast, her complexion is lighter than that of many of her European sister artists. What is more to the purpose, she has a well cultivated and flexible voice of the "light soprano" class, and she has made a very favourable impression as Violetta in "La Traviata," in which she has appeared twice, and as Margherita in "Faust." Madame Trebelli has been very successful as the gipsy heroine in Bizet's Opera "Carmen," in which Madame Minnie Hauk made such a "hit" in the summer season; and as the two ladies have formed somewhat different ideas of the character—Madame Hauk's being the most realistic and Madame Trebelli's the most idealistic—there has been much discussion among operatic amateurs as to which impersonation is to be preferred, and this has given additional interest to the representations of the Opera, which seems to have taken the fancy of the English public more than any new Opera which has been produced since the first representation of Gounod's "Faust." The next novelty is to be Weber's "Oberon," which has not been performed at the theatre for 14 years, and one interesting feature of the revival will be the

prisoned, or flogged, or put to the torture; but he has been ruined if he has lost his appeal, and if he has won it he has been impoverished, and in both cases he has been oppressed.

There are a great many thousands of the industrial and petty trading classes who are taxed on the assessment of native subordinate officials in what must have been a hasty and haphazard fashion; because the assessors are already overweighted with their legitimate duties, and so even if honest and clean-handed, must have been guided by irresponsible underlings—and who can say how much these were influenced by bribery or by feelings of revenge, or what injury carelessness may not have worked? Experience seems to indicate that the method, as provided by the Act for assessing and levying the licence tax, is inadequate and works injustice. The people have chiefly been graded, as we have said, by guess-work, and therefore the incidence of the tax is unequal and arbitrary; the assessment being virtually left to native subordinates much of the money of the people, rich and poor, finds its way into the pockets of the assessors, as much perhaps as is paid into the treasury; trade and industry suffer in proportion to the oppressiveness with which the tax is levied; the net income derived from the tax is small in proportion to the expense, worry, and trouble of collecting it, and to the amount of irritation its unfair imposition engenders. The Act clearly requires such amendment as will re-arrange the grading. The exemption limit should also be raised. Sir John Strachey labours under the impression that a person earning Rs. 100 a year is not a poor man. Referring to the North-West Provinces, Sir John Strachey told the Council that a man in possession of that income is not only not poor, but is far removed above poverty. Certainly he is not a pauper, but to say that a family man earning a little over 4 annas a day, with wheat at 8 seers the rupee, is not poor, but is "well able" to bear taxation is, to use Sir John Strachey's own words by way of a *fin quoque*, to be "ignorant of the facts." To be liable to famine taxation, an income should not be less than 8 annas a day. But it is of foremost importance that the first assessments should in every case be made by special European agency; that is by qualified officials sufficiently relieved from all other work to have time for the careful discharge of this special duty. The machinery for meeting disputes and hearing objections, needs modification and improvement, and the collector should have full power to call for evidence and examine witnesses, whether at the request of the petitioner or not.

THE KABUL JEHAD.

We extract the following from the *Indian Daily News*:—

JEHAD-NAMA.

[*Found in the bed of the Stream N. W. of the Peiwar Kothal on 3rd December, 1878. Translated from Persian and Arabic.*]

EXHORTATION BY THE LEARNED IN RELIGION IN AFGHANISTAN.

IN THE NAME OF GOD, THE MERCIFUL AND BENIFICENT, AND MAY HE AID US.

(ARABIC.) Praise be to that God who is the Lord of the Universe, and salutations and blessings on the chief of the messengers, and the most excellent of the Prophets Muhammad, and on his family, and his companions, and all his followers.

May it not be hidden or concealed from the enlightened minds of the faithful Muhammadans of Afghanistan, high and low, dependents and subjects, Persians and inhabitants of Cabul, both far and near, great and small, that the duty of us the learned in religion towards God and our Prophet is this, that we admonish regarding the tenets and religion of all Muhammedans, and explain the translations of the verses of the Koran, and traditions of Muhammad. So that in the day of judgment excuses on the seal of ignorance, slothfulness may be removed from the neck of each one of us. And we ourselves from this dignity which we have attained (as religious teachers) may become exalted above mankind, and ultimately reach the dignity of (Arabic) "Oh Creator, give greatness to the faithful who study the science of religion," and we have obtained this exaltation from our God (Arabic), "The learned in my religion are greater than the Prophets of the children of Israel."

Now we all, the wise and instructed men of Afghanistan, are performing our duty and admonishing you.

Oh inhabitants of the country of Afghanistan know and understand that which you did of good and evil is passed and gone, and by reason of this that you did ill you have become captured in bonds of misfortune by English of evil heart. Had you practiced true religion and acted worthily, why should you be subject to the reproaches and taunts of another race? And had you not acted ill, why should you be worthy of punishment? Now is the time for action as Sheik Saadi has said, "Oh thou whose more than fifty years have passed in sleep utilize these five days (i. e., balance of life) which are left."

Now, oh sect of the Prophet, now is the time that you should strive to the full power of arm and wealth, so that the sins you have committed be forgiven—and in proportion as you endeavour and hasten in this religious war so will God pardon your sins since (Arabic), "The Almighty is the concealer of Faults," and in addition to pardoning and forgiving you those sins, He will grant you boundless favours. Therefore how excellent is the fortune of us people in that by the giving up of one life (which is itself limited), we may both be pardoned by the Creator for the sins of many years, and also be granted endless bounties.

The time has now arrived for demonstrating the proof of this speech. "What is the use of trembling in thy place like the wild ones? They friend has come to the (for help); now is the time for sacrifice." The infidel worthless English have formed dark designs from their longing for our country—now has arrived the time for courage and manliness, yet thousands of persons in our own country through error are dying in sin in consequence of mutual hostility, and they flatter themselves they fall bravely. Besides this that their deeds are ill in this world, God will punish them in eternity. If you are men, and have with sincerity studied the law of God the Prophets, now is the time for action, and two precepts (speeches) occur to me.

Firstly. "That you obey the commands of God and the Prophet, and oppose not the Lord." If with sincerity of heart we repent and follow the path of Muhammad, we may bind fast the reins of bravery, and God will always make us firm.

If you all thus think and act, then God has promised that "In martyrdom I will pardon your sins and make you pure," but it will not be so to those persons who say, "I have heard," and do not really hear, i.e., do not attend.

The Creator has said (Arabic), "Oh! Soul of the faithful worship God and the Prophet, and turn not away from them at that time that you hear the order of the Lord, and do not become one of those persons who say, I have heard, and have not really heard, 'notwithstanding' that the Creator has promised victory to the faithful when they ask it and display bravery." And the Almighty has said (Arabic). "If you show firmness in battle, and pray for victory, you will certainly obtain the victory; and if you have not done so, you will not obtain it."

And know this, too, that the Lord of the Earth has said (Arabic), "Oh Prophet their Faithful, who are with you are sufficient—there is no need for more—and God is the bestower of victory." Again, God says (Arabic), "Oh Prophet, I give thee good news that you may tell the Faithful if their face is towards death; if they be twenty firm men they will conquer two hundred, and if they be one hundred firm men, they will conquer one thousand, notwithstanding that the infidels are a sinful race."

Therefore in this case in which God has given us the lives and property of the infidels, it is a pity that we, in anxiety for the life of a few days (regarding which we know naught) should hold back since God has said (Arabic) "When Ajad (the Angel of Death) arrives, he delays not for a second."

Secondly. At this time the strife exciting the English, in consequence of the destruction which overtook in Afghanistan (1842) are rising in confusion and hostility, and whenever they gain the mastery over us, they will drag forth the brains from our heads and from the heads of our children.

If we in consequence of cowardice or their stratagems become (Arabic) "Dark faced in eternity," all our race will be banished to the Islands of Hindustan, and they will, if successful, give thousands of rupees to the tribes (Turis, friendly Afreedees, and others).

Therefore heavily be cursed that person or tribe who, to the destruction of their own wives and children, and brothers in religion, accept the wealth of the infidel. They will acquire their own destruction in this world and the next, and that money even will not remain to them. We exemplify this by a story. "At the time that Chungery Khan entered into Ghurah, the sons of the King of Ghurah had brought many jewels from Hindustan. In consequence of the possession of these jewels they did not fight well, and were defeated. Chungery Khan took their country, and asked them why they did not fight with him. They said, 'We had many jewels, and we thought if we fight, and are killed, these jewels will remain behind us; to reforce we did not fight.' Chungery Khan took these jewels, and after showing them to the princes on a tray, placed them in a closet, and ordered the door to be built up with mud, saying, 'I will not open this closet for a week.' At the end of the week, the princes died of grief. Chungery Khan then said, 'See persons give up dear life for mere jewels.'"

Oh! people, if you give up your life for the world, as these have done, you will act in opposition to the law of God and the Prophet; and if you be not firm in battle but be deceived by the faithless world, you will cause a breach in Islam, and will then belong to that class regarding whom God has said (Arabic):—

"To those persons who collect gold and silver, and give it not to God, oh Muhammad give the tidings that they will suffer pain and torture on that day when the gold and silver itself will be melted in the flames of hell, and the gold and silver will be fixed on their thighs and foreheads, and it will be told them 'These things which you gave not to God are kept for you.'"

Therefore, abandon the desire and taste for these things, lest in consequence thereof, you flee from battle and be not firm and be punished.

This is a tradition of Muhammad: "A certain one, Hozrat-i-Masz, son of Rabea (may God be merciful to him), sought advice from Muhammad and the Prophet at the time of going. Advice given by a dying person to those left behind. Yaman said to him, 'Oh Masz, do not flee from fight with the infidels, though the rest of the world be destroyed.'"

Therefore, on people acting in accordance with the traditions and verses of the Koran, is the means of pleasing God and the Prophet, as we have related in a concise form, and a shame to your religion would be this, that the infidels should castrate you, and enter into your families and country.

If, under these circumstances, you show not bravery, we are absolved from all blame, and you yourselves will answer for it to God. It is right and proper that like men you gird the loins of bravery and be firm. The infidels, when they understand that the Afghans are ready for battle, will lose their girdle of bravery, and there is hope that they will not oppose you, even if they do in the event that God is with us; what fear is there. God grant that our dead will be in paradise, and that those who remain behind will gain excessive booty, and the eyes of their hopes filled, and know that, though thousands of devotional exercises (telling rosaries and prayers) be performed, no one can say that you have gone to Heaven; but whoever for God's sake dies in a religious war, gain the dignity of (Arabic) "Those persons who are killed travelling God's road consider them not dead; moreover, they live in God's presence and partake of his bounty."

Each king of the earth tries his faithful servants, and gives them difficult deeds to perform, and which appear impossible to others. When the service is performed they receive rewards and dignities, even greater than they expected, and each of the courtiers praises them, until the king, having become greatly inclined towards them, in a moment raises them to the office of ministers, and all receive rewards suitable to their merits.

Therefore, our God without end, in consequence of our firmness and steadfastness in enduring hardships, whilst fighting in God's path in battle with the infidels, and from our not fleeing from the cannon and rifle balls, which fall like hail, and from our not regarding the wealth which the infidels may offer, has said to the angels—"See my creatures, who notwithstanding this that satanic passions are present in them, (and I have created Satan that he may prevent good deeds) and notwithstanding that their desires are sinful and pertain to this world; they of their own free will having abandoned them, perform my orders, and regard not their trickling blood." At the time that they have done this, I, who am their God, will say to the angels "What is worthy to be done to them." The angels having saluted, will say, "Thou who art their Creator knowest." Then the Creator will give them the dignity of martyrdom and Paradise, in which will be streams flowing with milk and honey. We the learned in religion in Afghanistan have expressed that now this was incumbent on us, (Arabic) "Naught pertains to the messenger but to arrive."

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NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the SIND PRESS COMPANY, LIMITED, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, McLeod Road, Karrachee, on MONDAY, the 6th January 1879, at 1 p.m., for the purpose of confirming the following Special Resolution passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting held on 11th December 1878, viz: "That Article 7 of the Articles of Association be cancelled, and that the following be substituted in lieu thereof, 'That Mr. Soondeeo Rugoonath shall be Secretary and Treasurer to the Company and his remuneration as such Secretary and Treasurer shall be 5 per centum on the gross receipts of the Company, and that he shall not thereby be disqualified from becoming a Director of the Company.'"

ALEX. McHINCH,
Chairman.

McLeod Road, Kurrachee, 11th December 1878.

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NOTICE is hereby given, that the LIQUIDATORS are now prepared to issue TWO SHARES of Rs. 500 each fully paid up in the ALFRED MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED, for each share of Rs. 1,000 fully paid up in this Company.

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THE undersigned is prepared to receive SEALED TENDERS up to the 27th December 1878 for the PURCHASE of the MYROBALANS (HIRDA) now collected and that may be collected from this date up to the 30th April 1879 by the Forest Department in the Kanara and Belgaum Districts.

To encourage tenders from parties that may fear difficulties in land carriage, the undersigned will be glad to receive two separate tenders for the Myrobalans (Hirdas) collected in the Belgaum District, namely, one for the purchase of them at the roadside depôts, and the other at Vingoria.

Preference will be given to the tender that is likely to secure the greatest profit to the Department.

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About 4,000 Candies of 560 lbs. each.

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SUPPLEMENT TO

The Bombay Gazette.

BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, DECEMBER 21, 1878.

EUROPEAN AND OTHER EXTRACTS

THE AFGHAN CORRESPONDENCE.

THE DELAYED OFFICIAL PAPERS.

THE correspondence respecting the relations between the British Government and that of Afghanistan since the accession of the Ameer Shere Ali Khan, published by order of the Secretary of State for India, has been issued from the India Office. The papers occupy 260 pages, and the documents contained begin with the Treaty of 1855 with Dost Mahomed, and conclude with Lord Cranbrook's despatch published last week. The Blue-book may be divided into two parts—the first relating to Lord Lawrence's policy after the fraticidal war between Shere Ali and his brothers, and Lord Mayo's successful efforts to place our relations on a satisfactory footing; the second part relating to Lord Northbrook and Lord Lytton. The history of our transactions from 1863 to 1872 is well known from publications already made public; it is on the events of the years 1872-78, of which comparatively little is known, that interest will generally be concentrated.

THE DURBAR AT UMBALLA.

To the first part, therefore, we will bestow but a short space. Shere Ali, having established himself on the throne, was anxious to obtain the friendship of the British Government, and wished to have an interview and form an alliance with the Viceroy, then Sir John Lawrence. The Viceroy agreed to an interview, but before it could take place Sir John Lawrence left India, and Lord Mayo assumed office. The Ameer was received by the Grand Durbar at Umballa, and after several interviews with Lord Mayo, returned home, very well satisfied with the assurances of support and substantial presents of arms and artillery which were given on that occasion.

The Ameer had desired that we should never acknowledge any friend in the whole of Afghanistan save the Ameer and his decendants, but Lord Mayo could not accede to that request. He, however, wrote that he would view with severe displeasure any attempt on the part of his rivals to disturb his position as ruler of Cabul, or rekindle civil war; and he would endeavour, from time to time, by such means as circumstances might require to strengthen his Government, to enable him to rule with equity and justice, and transmit to his descendants all the dignities of which he was the lawful possessor.

The Duke of Argyll, however, was not altogether satisfied with what had been done, and wrote:—

"It is not without some concern that I observe the expressions used in certain paragraphs of your letter to the Ameer, which, in as far as they stand alone, may be construed by the Ameer or by his successors to mean more than they were intended to convey."

The Duke thought there might be occasions when we could not with credit support him, and instructed Lord Mayo to inform him on a suitable opportunity that our support would depend on the pleasure of the Government of India and its approval of his conduct.

CORRESPONDENCE WITH RUSSIA.

Lord Mayo explained, and said that "a straightforward and unmistakeable expression of opinion" was essential under the circumstances, and the Duke of Argyll was eventually satisfied. At this date Shere Ali does not seem to have objected to the presence of British officers, so long as they kept away from Cabul; but the Duke did not encourage the promotion of friendly relations, and there is a break in the correspondence till June 1873, when Lord Northbrook reigned at Calcutta. During the years 1870-73 a correspondence had been carried on with Russia regarding the boundaries of Afghanistan. Lord Northbrook dwells on the importance to India of the independence of Afghanistan, and so long as Shere Ali continues to act in accordance with our advice in his relations with his neighbours he would naturally look for material assistance from us, which, under certain circumstances, we would give. Lord Northbrook further adds:—"The assurances given by the Russian Government of their determination not to interfere with Afghanistan have been clear and positive throughout the whole course of these negotiations. We unreservedly accept these assurances, and are satisfied that this frank explanation of the position of the Government of India as regards Afghanistan will not be misinterpreted. Both [illegible] were now publicly avowed their adherence to the [illegible] of not further extending their territorial possessions in the [illegible] southern portion of Central Asia."

THE AMEER AND RUSSIA.

Shere Ali, however, appears to have formed a very different judgment of the value of Russian assurances, and he informed our agent at Cabul in May 1873 of his fears. He was suspicious of the meaning of the negotiations between England and Russia; it could not be concealed that Russia did not keep her word, and he could not get rid of his anxiety unless the British Government came to his assistance in defending himself; it was "as clear as daylight" that there would be trouble with the Russians; and "as English and Afghan interests were identical, the English should take his words into their consideration, and not intentionally overlook this matter with a view to temporising; and, if they would show the[illegible] cordiality, he would work with zeal and high spirit day and night for the security of the border." He shortly after sent his Minister, Noor Mahomed, to confer with the Viceroy.

THE SIMLA CONFERENCE.

In July 1873 the Simla Conference took place, and the Ameer's Envoy asked for assistance to strengthen the Afghan Government and resist aggression. Lord Northbrook promised ten lacs of rupees and 15,000 rifles, and informed the Envoy that, "if, in case of aggression, from without, British influence were invoked, and failed to effect a satisfactory settlement, it was *probable* that the British Government would afford the Ameer material assistance in repelling an invader, but that such assitance would be conditional on the Ameer following the advice of the British Government in regard to his external relation." The settlement of a more definite arrangement was, however, "*postponed to a more favourable opportunity*, when, we trust, the matter may be discussed with the Ameer in person."

Lord Northbrook further took the important step of suggesting that a British officer be deputed to examine the boundaries of West and North-West Afghanistan, to collect information, and endeavour to remove some of the mistrust which may still linger among the Afghans, and "prepare the way for the eventual location of permanent British representatives in that country, if such a measure should at any time be considered desirable." Thus, he admits the important principle of the necessity for British agents in the country, but, trusting too blindly to Russia's assurances, thinks the time has not yet arrived. Amongst the enclosures in this despatch is the following interesting announcement, which is of importance, considering recent events in that quarter:—"With regard to the location of Russian agents in Afghanistan, the Envoy was informed that Prince Gortschakoff has officially intimated that while he *saw no objection to English officers going to Cabul*, he agreed with Lord Mayo that Russian agents *should not do so*. In the event of any such request being made, the advice of the British Government should be at once sought."

The Ameer appears to have been much disappointed with the result of this Conference, and it is clear that from this date he was never really friendly.

In 1874 Lord Northbrook deeply offended him by remonstarting at the imprisonment of his son Yakoob Khan, whom the Ameer regarded as a dangerous rebel, and suspected that the British were intriguing with him.

LORD SALISBURY AND LORD NORTHBROOK.

In Jan. 1875 began a most important correspondence between Lord Salisbury and Lord Northbrook, which has led to such momentous results. Lord Salisbury, after alluding to the scantiness of information we possessed of what passes in Afghanistan, and the doubtful value and fidelity of the Native Agents' reports, pointed out the necessity at the present juncture of more exact and constant information. He proceeds:—

"I have therefore to instruct you to take measures, with as much expedition as the circumstances of the case permit, for procuring the assent of the Ameer to the establishment of a British Agency at Herat. When this is accomplished it may be desirable to take a similar step with regard to Candahar. *I do not suggest* any similar step with respect *to Cabul*, as I am sensible of the difficulties which are interposed by the fanatic violence of the people.

"The Ameer has more than once informer years expressed his readiness to permitthe presence of an Agent at Herat, and it is therefore not possible that, if his intentions are still loyal, he will make any serious difficulty now. But if he should do so, your Excellency will doubtless point out to him that the interest which Her Majesty feels in the integrity of Afghanistan makes it essential that she should be able to receive, from the observations of her own officers, warnings of danger that may threaten it.

"I have a dwelt upon the importance of an English agency at Herat exclusively for the sake of the information an English officer might collect. But it will have other material though more indirect, results. It will be an indication of English solicitude for the safety of our allies, and may so tend *to discourage counsels dangerous to the peace of Asia*."

To this Lord Northbrook replied that he doubted whether the Ameer really ever did agree to a Resident at Herat, and that the value of the Cabul Agent's reports had been under-estimated. "If the Herat Agency is pressed upon him the Ameer will ask for more substantial assistance; he is not disloyal to us, but he thinks that if British officers came his proceedings would receive a publicity which he dreads."

Nevertheless, Lord Northbrook acknowledged that the present state of affairs rendered the presence of British officers very desirable, and if the Russians approached nearer a Herat Agency would be necessary. Still it would be no use to get an unwilling consent from the Ameer. On the whole, he was satisfied with our relations with Afghanistan, and would wait till the Russians came a little nearer.

Lord Salisbury, however, was not convinced. He still thought our information insufficient. The nearer approach of Russia increased the chance of collision. He did not imply that Russia did not endeavour to restrain her officials; "but the very fact that the measures of the frontier authorities do not always faithfully represent the ideas of the distant Government for whom they act makes me more anxious that you should possess some channel of speedy and accurate information from the regions where this dangerous policy is pursued." We may wait till it is too late. The Amir has warned us, and his predictions have come true. He may think that no Power is able to stop the Russians; a Mission must therefore be sent without any avoidable delay.

LORD LYTTON.

Lord Northbrook still delayed. He repeated his former objections, thought no evidence of danger, and that it was contrary to Indian interests to carry out Lord Salisbury's order. He shortly after resigned, and Lord Lytton comes upon the scene. He took out instructions from the Cabinet upon which he was to base his policy.

The object of this policy was to secure the confidence of the Ameer. His conduct in refusing to allow the reception of British agents. Lord Northbrook's assurances having been too vague to secure confidence, a more definite declaration of our friendliness must be made. We had no wish to quarrel with the Ameer, but the British officer must have access to certain parts of the country if it is to depend on the British Power for its defence. We must also have power to confer with the Ameer, whenever necessary.

SIR LEWIS PELLY'S MISSION.

In May the Ameer was informed that Sir Lewis Pelly would come and confer with him if he would name a place of meeting. The Ameer, however, declined to receive the Mission, and after much delay and some pressure the British Vakeel was ordered to inform the Viceroy of the Ameer's sentiments and wishes.

The Vakeel began by stating that the Ameer resented the rebuffs met with by his previous representations to Government, and he would not incur the repetition of a treatment which he deemed offensive to his dignity. Further pressure, however, elicited from the Vakeel four special causes of grievances as alleged by the Ameer against the Government of India. The first was a communication from Lord Northbrook in 1874, on behalf of his rebellious son, Yakoob Khan, whom he had inprisoned. This he resented as an unwarrantable interference in his most domestic concerns, as well as a supersession of the pledge given to his person. The second cause of complaint was our decision on the question of the Seistan boundary, which he regarded as an unfriendly act, depriving him of his legitimate possessions. The third complaint, he resented, as an interference with his authority, and an offence to his dignity, the gifts sent by the late Viceroy direct to the Chief of Wakhan, who is a tributary to His Highness. Finally, the Ameer was profoundly mortified by the unconditional rejection of his previous request for a defensive alliance, coupled with our formal recognition of the order of succession as established by him in the person of his youngest son, Abdullah Jan. It was also elicited from the Vakeel that the Ameer was much in want of money, and his people much disaffected by his expedients for obtaining it; that the undoubted reluctance of His Highness to receive British officers was occasioned, not by fears for their personal safety, but by a dread of their probable popularity, and possible intervention on behalf of oppressed or discontented subjects; that the Ameer, confident in the strength of the army our gifts had enabled him to equip, no longer felt his old dread of the power of Russia; that, in accordance with our own exhortations, he had lost no opportunity of improving his relations with the Russian authorities in Central Asia; and that between General Kaufman and His Highness permanent diplomatic intercourse was now virtually established. Such was the report of the Ameer's feelings.

The Vakeel returned to Cabul to explain the moderate terms on which the British Government were prepared to make an alliance.

After further delays and excuses, during which the Ameer appears to have watched events in Europe, he consented to send an Envoy to meet Sir L. Pelly.

THE AMEER THREATENING.

Several weeks were spent in a long statement by the Envoy of the Ameer's grievances. During this time the Ameer's demeanour was most threatening. He collected troops on the frontier, prepared for a religious war, and tampered with the tribes on our frontier. Two months elapsed, but no definite reply could be obtained from the Envoy as to the course he should pursue. It was clear the British officers on the frontier; and as the Ameer was apparently only endeavouring to gain time, and corresponding with the Russians, it was deemed advisable to bring matters to an issue, and a demand was made on the Envoy. The envoy died, and the Conference was closed, although the Ameer appears to have wished to prolong negotiations. Sir L. Pelly's letter revived the situation, and pointed out that we only asked for what was understood at the location of

language proving that it was a fair and *bona fide* criticism. Therefore, the question in the present case for the jury was whether Mr. Ruskin's pamphlet was a fair and *bond fide* criticism upon the plaintiff's works; and it was for the defendant to make that out. It was one of the last importance that a critic should have full latitude to express the judgments he honestly formed, and for that purpose there was no reason why he should not use ridicule as a weapon; but a critic must confine himself to criticism, and not make it the veil for personal censure, nor allow himself to run into reckless and unfair attacks merely from the love of exercising his power of denunciation.

The jury, after being absent for an hour, came into court for an explanation from the learned judge of the words "wilful imposture" in the alleged libel, and, again retiring, came back shor ly afterwards and gave a verdict for the plaintiff—Damages, one farthing. Upon which the learned judge gave judgment for the plaintiff but without costs.

THE CHARGE AGAINST LADY GOOCH.

The case against Lady Gooch and Mrs. Walker for conspiring to palm off a child upon Sir Francis Gooch as his own, was resumed on Nov. 23, at Marlborough Street, before Mr. Newton.

Mr. Teevan, surgeon, Chesham Place, said on Tuesday afternoon, Oct. 29, he went to the Grosvenor Hotel at the request of Sir F. Gooch's solicitor. Miss Garrod took him to Lady Gooch's room—he had previously received a communication upon the matter—and there he saw a male child, which he found to be more than a fortnight old. The defendant was in bed with the infant, and Mrs. Walker was in the room, which was very dark. Lady Gooch said she had been confined a few days before, but she would rather not say how many days, as she wished it to appear that the child was born at three o'clock that morning. Witness said "What, with that child?" and she replied, "Yes;" whereupon within observed that the child was more that a fortnight old. The defendant said as witness knew too much he had better know all; she was estranged from her husband, had lost her own child about four years before, was very anxious to be restored to her husband's affection, and had made up her mind to adopt or procure (witness was not certain of the word) another child. She now wanted a wet-nurse for the child. Witness ascertained from personal examination, made with the defendant's permission, that she had not been recently confined. She also stated that she had obtained the child the day before, that it was the child of a lady who had escaped from school and had been confined at Peckham, and that Mrs. Walker had very cleverly brought the child into the hotel wrapped up in a cloak on the previous evening. Lady Gooch said, in answer to witness's question, that she was quite well; and as he had nothing to prescribe he left the room.

Mrs. Main said she lived at Arundel House, Ladbroke Road, Notting Hill. She was the proprietress of the Infants' Home in Great Coram Street, and was there on Monday, Oct. 28, when a male child was handed to the two defendants. It had been born at Peckham, but witness would rather not tell where. Nor could she write it down, as she was blind. In her position she was not bound to tell everything—to expose everybody. Mr. Newton: But there are exceptions. Mrs. Main: I feel I have rescued a great many children who had no homes and no friends, and many kind friends have adopted them. Mr Newton: Is this a rescue—the case in point? Mrs. Main: Yes. I have never allowed my servants nor anyone to know anything of these matters. The child had not been baptised. It had been registered in the neighbourhood of Peckham, but I cannot tell where without asking. I say it had been registered because I know it is a usual thing. I know the mother, and her name. The child was brough to the institution in consequence of a communication I made to the mother. I knew the defendant as Mrs. Gooch, but did not know where she lived. I only inquired whether there were means enough to support the child, and was satisfied on that point. The defendant did not ask for a male child. The first interview with the defendant took place in October when the defendant said she would wait until witness had a child to part with. She gave no address except the Gorsvenor Hotel. Another interview occurred a few days later. Witness had heard in August from Mrs Palmer of the defendant's inquiries. The defendant said her husband was away yachting. Witness did not ask to see him. Lady Gooch said nothing at any time about her husband's fortune. Witness did not ask her for any reference, nor did she take a receipt for the child. An entry of the transaction was made in the book produced.

Mr. Lewis examined the book and said: There is no entry whatever in this book. Witness: It is an omission if it is not down. Mr. Newton took the book, and said there were columns for the name of the mother, by whom recommended, destination, and so on. Mr. Lewis: Yes, and there is no entry of the name of Mrs. Gooch.

Witness, resuming, said she never took a receipt for a child. She knew Mrs. Walker as a nurse (not a monthly nurse) from her children having nursed for witness. Nothing that Lady Gooch said led witness to suppose that there was to be anything of the nature of a mock confinement. Lady Gooch said she was going to tell her husband about the adoption of the child.

Mr. Newton: Was any money paid for the child?—No; but Lady Gooch gave 3*l.* to the institution. Cross-examined: That register is the record; everyone who comes to the home, if she can get 6*d.*, is sent to a private respectable house to be confined.

Mr. Clarke—Had Lady Gooch anything to do with the omission of the entry from the registrar?—No; it was my omission.

Mr. Newton—A stranger comes to you whom we cannot see, and asks for a child. A child is brought to you and you give it to the stranger, and you do not ask any questions?—Yes, I did. According to my statement, you did not. The witness's own statement was read, and she added, "I did not ask for references because Miss Garrod came with Lady Gooch."

Mr. Newton—Did you know Miss Garrod?—No. Or her name?—No. You know Miss Garrod?—No. Or Gooch which I had a conversation with Lady Gooch which I thought was sufficient. She did not ask me to keep her name secret. Witness continued that she had known Mrs. Walker as a very respectable woman for four years, and she told her she believed she would have five guineas a month in the other defendant's service. That was what witness expected, for nothing had been said by Lady Gooch about payment. Lady Gooch said at the first interview that she did not mind whether the infant was boy or girl. The defendant had been at witness's house about six times. Witness told the defendant that she had not a girl, only this little boy. The child was a given to the defendant at five o'clock, when, however, Lady Gooch said she thought she should like the child, but that she could not take it then, and she would return for it by and by. She came again between eight and nine o'clock, and both defendants went away with the infant. Witness had given no instructions that the child should be kept outside the hotel until half-past ten o'clock at night.

Mrs. Russell, head chambermaid at the Grosvenor Hotel, said that on Tuesday night, Oct. 29, she was called up by Mrs. Walker, who said Mr. Gooch had been confined early that morning. Witness supplied what was required, but did not enter the room, as Mrs. Walker took the things from her at the door. Lady Gooch had been in the hotel for several days, but nothing had been said or done to lead witness to suppose that a confinement was about to take place.

After the evidence of Dr. Laking, Mr. Lewis made a request on behalf of Sir Francis that he might be allowed to withdraw from the prosecution. All the mischief was now at an end.

Mr. Clarke having addressed the Court, Mr. Lewis earnestly asked that the prosecutor might be allowed to withdraw. The imposture was now at an end.

Mr. Newton: The question is, Ought not the imposture to be punished?

Mr. Lewis hoped he would accede to the application now made.

Mr. Newton said he would think the matter over.

On Nov. 28 Mr. Newton said he postponed the case on Nov. 23 in order to look over the evidence, in consequence of the expression of the wish on the part of the prosecutor to retire from the case, unless he thought it his imperative duty to send the defendants for trial. Mr. Lewis urged that the prosecutor had now done his duty to his family, but no one knew better than Mr. Lewis that this was not a court to come to as a tribunal to determine private rights; therefore he would not be surprised at his (Mr. Newton's) decision that the case should go on. The imposture was carried on by Lady Gooch as far as she could carry it, and the question was whether the other defendant was conspiring with her. Mrs. Walker might have been drawn into the affair unwittingly, but it did not follow because one of the parties was ignorant of the consequences of what she engaged in that she was entitled to benefit from the want of knowledge; it was sufficient if she knew that a fraud was being committed and lent herself to it, although up to the last she might not have been aware of its real and true object. Mrs. Walker acted that part in this conspiracy. She knew that the child was "foisted off" as a child the other defendant had given birth to. That was a fraud; and Mrs. Walker had made herself a co-conspirator by the assistance she had rendered. Under all these circumstances, he thought the evidence was quite sufficient to put the defendants on their trial, and to raise a strong presumption of their guilt. He should therefore send the case for trial.

The cries of Lady Gooch, who was removed to an anteroom in a fainting fit, were repeatedly heard while the decision was being given.

The defendants were admitted to bail in one surety each of 50*l.*

SINGULAR DIVORCE CASE.

The case of Billington v. Billington was heard in the Probate and Divorce Division this morning. Mr. Bayford, who appeared for the petitioner, Mrs. Billington, of Coventry, stated that she was married to her husband in April of the year 1867, under a complete delusion as to his position. In a short time he went off to America, and has never been seen by her since. In January, 1874, he went through the form of marriage there with Mrs. Rozana Scott, of Chicago, a widow lady whose husband, a General in the American army, died from the effects of a wound received in the war. Mr. Billington then passed himself off as Mr. Henry Temple. On his father's death he came to England to obtain some property, but he did not see his wife, giving as his excuse that his mother had forbiden him to come within a hundred miles of Rugby, where she resided. He was seen by a relative of the petitioner's, and the result was that Mr. Scott, who had by some means heard of his first marriage, ascertained his wife's address and wrote to her, enclosing the marriage certificate as evidence of the ceremony. Since that time the respondent has enlisted in the Coldstream Guards. The President stated that the evidence amply proved infidelity, desertion, and bigamy, and pronounced a decree *nisi* for a dissolution of the marriage, with costs against the respondent, who was not represented by counsel.

Mrs. Woodbine, of St. Alban's, Chifton-green, Brighton, whose husband is a gentleman of independent property, to-day petitioned the Divorce and Probate Division for a judicial separation. Mr. F. A. Inderwick, Q.C., and Mr. R. A. Bayford appeared for the petitioner; Mr. Edward Clarke and Mr. Rooker for the respondent. The parties were married in 1857, and eight children have been born, the two eldest of which are now over 16 years of age. Mr. Woodbine was a gentleman who spent much of his time in religious pursuits, and in the autumn of last year he, in his walks upon the sea beach, met a young lady whose appearance and manners so attracted him that he paid her considerable attention. He told the petitioner of this so frankly that she suspected nothing. One day in his wife's absence he took the young lady, a Miss Norrisch, to Hastings. Of this also he told his wife who still made no remonstrance. Shortly afterwards, in 1878, he took rooms elsewhere in Brighton, alleging that his house was damp, and there he lived for some time apparently alone. He returned for a short period to his family, and then they lost sight of him altogether, till a suit of Thomson v. Woodbine came on in the Chancery Division. His attendance was necessary there, and while in attendance the young lady accompanied him. They were followed one evening to Langham-street, Portlandplace, where they lived as man and wife. It was then found that while the respondent was residing in lodgings Miss Norrisch continually called upon him, that he had afterwards placed her under the care of a lady in London who kept a school, and that subsequently he had lived with her as he was now doing. The President pronounced a decree of judicial separation as prayed, with the usual order for costs and the custody of the children.—*Globe*, Nov. 29.

THE BOMBAY EDUCATIONAL REPORT FOR 1877-78.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 4th December 1878.

The following Resolution of Government on the Report on Public Instruction in the Bombay Presidency for 1877-78 is published for general information.:—

Bombay Castle, 4th December 1878.

Letter from the Acting Director of Public Instruction, No. 3287, dated 7th November 1878—Submitting a copy of the Report on Public Instruction (without the Tables required by the Government of India), and requesting the usual permission for its publication at an early date. Requesting also the review of Government on the Report, so that it may be printed with it.

RESOLUTION.

The income at the disposal of the Educational Department in the year under report, as compared with that of the year previous, has increased by Rs. 1,73,137, of which Rs. 1,31,035 is due to the agricultural cess which had been so diminished by the late drought. There is also an increase of Rs. 10,518 in fees, and a small increase, much less than is desired, of Rs. 3,003 in Municipal assignments.

2. Though the income of the Department was so much larger in 1877-78 than in 1876-77, there was not this difference in the expenditure. From the Provincial allotment Rs. 31,031 more were spent, but from Local Funds Rs. 3,000 less were spent than in the former year, and the greater expenditure from the Provincial allotment is more than accounted for by the grant of Rs. 50,000 in aid of the Endowment Funds of the Scottish Orphanage, and the Cathedral Choir School. In the former year the Department had to pay its way by drawing on the Local Fund balances. These balances amounted to Rs. 3,53,690 on the first day, and stood at Rs. 4,13,207 on the last day of the year under report.

3. In the Administration Report of last year it had to be recorded that the number of Government Educational Institutions had decreased by 70, and of the pupils by 2,779. In the year now under report there has been a further decrease of 3[illegible] in the number of Government Institutions, but the total number of pupils has increased by 86[illegible] in which increase there are 480 girls.

In aided institutions there was last year a decrease of 8 schools, and of 2,779 pupils, and now there is a further decrease of 47 schools of this class and of 2,949 pupils.

Last year while there was a decrease in the number of Government schools and of aided schools, there was an increase of 52 in the number of schools which, receiving no aid, are inspected by the Educational Department. In the year under report there is a further increase of 35 in the number of these inspected schools, and of 529 in the number of their pupils.

The net results of increases and decreases in all schools, &c., with which the Department is connected, is a decrease of 47 schools, and 1,301 pupils, while last year there was a decrease of 14 schools and 1,271 pupils. There can be no doubt, however, that the Department has still to contend with the depression occasioned by the late drought.

4. In future reports the abstract form given below should be introdnced, with additional entries for each year:—

	Government Institution.		Aided Institution.		Inspected Institutions.		Police and Jail Schools.		Total.		Decrease on year previous.	
	No.	Pupils.	No.	Pupils.	No.	Pupils.	No.	Pupils.	No.	Pupils.	No.	Pupils.
1876-77	3624	205357	255	20099	595	22978	20	1007	4464	249441	14	1271
1877-78	3588	206226	208	17150	630	23507	21	1257	4447	248140	47	1301

5. The advantage of exhibiting the figures for a series of years, with a view to the right appreciation of the figures given in the particular year under report, is shown in the Abstract Statements of the numbers attending the Arts Colleges, which are given in Colonel Waddington's 32nd and 33rd paragraphs. Thus the average monthly number of students in the Elphinstone College has fallen from 200 to 182, but it further appears that there has been a steady decrease since 1874-75, the numbers having been in the 4 years 210, 205, 200, and 182. In the same four years the average monthly number of students in the Deccan College was 102, 94, 88, and 69. On the other hand the average monthly number in the aided Colleges was 66, 85, 101 and 59. The Governor in Council has directed a special enquiry on the subject of the falling off in attendance at the Arts Colleges.

6. It is gratifying to note that there is no decline in the numbers attending the Grant Medical College and the Poona Civil Engineering College, the number on the rolls having increased in the case of the former from 256 to 326, and of the latter from 164 to 172, while the success of the students of both Colleges in the University Examinations is satisfactory. The number of students on the rolls of the School of Art has also risen from 133 to 155.

7. The success of the High Schools in preparing students for Matriculation falls far short of the anticipation of Sir A. Grant and Mr. Peile. It has, however, been slightly greater in the year under report than in the previous year, 217 out of 1,030 having passed against 203 out of 1,110. The Government High Schools, especially those at Poona and Kolhapur, are entitled to the credit of the increase, 26 more students from these institutions having passed than in the year previous; whereas the number matriculated from Mission Schools has fallen from 15 to 7, and the number from Private Schools from 33 to 22.

8. In regard to female education there is a satisfactory increase of 7 schools and of 883 pupils, raising the total number of schools to 243 and of pupils to 13,091. Of the 7 new schools none are Government Institutions, but of the 883 new pupils no less than 480 are fresh pupils in the existing Government Schools, a fact which speaks well for their efficiency.

9. The number of Mahomedans under education has fallen by 700, *i. e.*, from 27,263 to 26,563. But in estimating this fact it should be noted that the number of Parsees has fallen by 713 out of a much smaller number, viz., 8,375.

10. In University Degrees during the year under report 61 passed for the F. E. A. against 29 the year previous; for the B. A. 30 against 40; for the M. A. 3 against 2. In Laws 4 passed for LL. B. against 3 the year previous. In Medicine for the First L. M. 21 passed against 19 the year previous; for L. M. 20 against 11. In Engineering 17 passed for the First L. C. E. against 19 the year previous, and for L. C. E. 11 against 10. It is gratifying that in all the Degrees, but that of B. A., an increased number passed in the year under report.

The following table exhibits the results of the University Examinations for Degrees during the last year, as compared with the five preceding years:—

Degrees.		1873-74.	1874-75.	1875-76.	1876-77.	1877-78.
Arts	First Arts	No. Passed.	45	74	69	176	61	35
		No. Presented.	63	93	85	202	90	40
	Bache. of Arts	No. Passed.	7	2	5	8	21	14
		No. Presented.	10	2	6	16	30	20
Laws		No. Passed.	2	2	11	3	55	26
		No. Presented.	3	2	11	3	63	29
Medicine	First L. M.	No. Passed.	13	13	15	20	24	17
		No. Presented.	16	16	16	20	24	17
	M. D.	No. Passed.	3	7	5	6	19	13
		No. Presented.	3	7	5	6	19	13
Engineering	First C. E.	No. Passed.	2	1	1	3	15	9
		No. Presented.	2	1	1	3	15	9
	L. C. E.	No. Passed.	24	15	6	10	16	11
		No. Presented.	25	16	6	10	16	11
	M. C. E.	No. Passed.	2	4	2	1	2	1
		No. Presented.	2	4	2	1	2	1

* For L. M. and S.

The Director should be requested in his future reports to embody a Statement like the above, and exhibit the results of as many years as can conveniently be inserted.

11. In paragraph 9 of his report Colonel Waddington has noted the result of the alteration in the rules determining grants in-aid on the system of payment by results, which alteration had been necessitated in the year previous in consequence of the applications for these grants having increased beyond the ability of the Provincial Revenues to provide for them at the previous rates. The grants awarded in the year under report amounted to Rs. 64,579, being Rs. 13,097 less than the total of the grants in the year previous. But of this difference Rs. 6,000 appear to have been due not to the alteration in the rules, but to the closing of certain schools and the removal of others from the register. Of the remaining difference about Rs. 3,000 are due to the withdrawal of grants for Matriculation and reduction in grants for University Degrees, and the rest to the withdrawal of the capitation grant in the case of European and Eurasian Schools.

As it is very desirable that the variation of the distribution of the allotment for these grants should be watched from year to year, the Governor in Council desires that it may be exhibited in future reports according to the following form:—

	Colleges.		Schools for Europeans and Eurasians under recognised Management.		Schools for all Races and Castes.		Private Schools carried on for Profit.		Total.	
	No.	Grant.	No.	Grant.	No.	Grant.	No.	Grant.	No.	Grt.
1876-77	2	Rs. 215	27	Rs. 24868	67	Rs. 41744	24	Rs. 95054	120	Rs. 77876
1877-78...	2	139	25	29507	78	29763	16	4009	121	64579
1878-79...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

12. In his 102nd paragraph Colonel Waddington gives the results of the Zillah examinations for certificates qualifying for Government service. The total figures are as follows:—

First Class Certificate V, English Standard.		Second Class Certificate VI, Vernacular Standard	
Number examined.	Number passed.	Number examined.	Number passed.
838	232	3,711	1,053

As it will be interesting also that the fluctuations in the numbers applying for and obtaining these certificates should be watched, the above Abstract Form should be included in future reports with fresh entries for each year. In the year under report Colonel Waddington states that there was a decrease of 59 in the number qualifying for superior and of 201 in the number qualifying for inferior service, but as these decreases appear in the Deccan and Southern Mahratta Country, while there has been an increase in the Northern Division and in Sind, it is probable that the decrease is to be attributed to the distress with which the former portions of the Presidency were visited.

13. Such being the broad facts in outline the Governor in Council, while thankfully recognising whatever signs of improvement may be perceptible here and there, must admit with much regret that the progress of education in the Presidency during the year has been very poor. The Department of Public Instruction so far from gaining any fresh ground, has hardly held the ground already occupied. In stating this, His Excellency in Council does not mean to cast any blame on the able and zealous officers of whom the department is composed. The want of a forward movement generally, the manifest stagnation in some respects, the fear of even a backward movement in other respects—may be mainly owing to circumstances beyond the control of our officers. The late famine has, no doubt, retarded popular education. But we must be on our guard against attributing to the famine all the unfavourable points for which we cannot readily account. And in so far as such points are attributable to the famine, we must strive to retrieve them now that plenty and prosperity are returning.

14. In respect to higher education the Governor in Council acknowledges that while the standard of examination is being gradually raised, the number of those who pass for degrees is sustained, mainly by reason of the increasing attention given by the students to the two branches of applied science, namely, Medicine and Civil Engineering. The progress—slight as yet—in that scientific knowledge, which is so practically useful, may afford some ground for satisfaction. We probably can stimulate such progress; and we shall exert our endeavours accordingly. But the falling off in the Arts generally must cause anxiety. The public impression is that less and less attention is being devoted by the native youth to the higher education in Arts; the actual utility of which is more and more doubted by them. This is borne out by the statistics of decrease in the attendance in the Colleges, and at the Examinations for Matriculation. Of the causes of this comparative indifference, some are beyond the control of Government; others, again, are not. We may succeed in rendering more strict than heretofore the educational tests for the admission of candidates to the higher grades of the public service. For this end the requisite steps are being taken.

15. The Governor in Council, while observing that the numbers of students at the High Schools are well maintained, yet remarks with much regret the falling off in the number of scholars of the first and second grade Anglo-Vernacular Schools. Not only have the numbers fallen off, but also there are complaints of the deficiencies in the English instruction in these schools.

16. The decrease of the number of scholars remarked last year in the primary schools has been arrested this year and a slight increase is shown upon the whole. This is brought about, however, by a large increase in Guzerat and some increase in the Southern Mahratta Country, which more than counterbalance the serious decrease in the Central Deccan; while the number in Khandesh and the Konkan remain much the same. The decrease in the Central Deccan is very serious and considerable; it is doubtless attributable to the late famine and the long protracted distress. This falling off in the education, which is among the most crying wants of the peasantry of the Deccan, must be reckoned amongst the most lamentable results of the scarcity. A restoration of primary education to the place which it held before the famine is one of the first matters demanding the attention of the local officers now that plenty and prosperity are returning. This is the branch of education in which the Collectors, their Assistants, and their Mamlatdars can exercise an effective influence. The Governor in Council earnestly bespeaks their attention to the matter.

17. The Governor in Council observes that an apprehension is expressed by some officers to the effect that primary education is not likely to attain much further development because the income from the local cess is comparatively fixed and is not likely to increase, while the income from private subscriptions and such like resources has fallen off since the imposition of the cess. Any stagnation in primary education, any cessation of its growth, would cause the utmost regret to the Government. The cessmoney, which virtually constitutes a public fund, should be regarded as a sort of grant-in-aid to subscriptions and other private resources. No effort should be spared by the local authorities to maintain these resources unimpaired and to rouse the peasantry to a sense of the obligation which rests upon them to give their children at least such education as befits their humble sphere in life. The percentage of scholars upon the whole population is still extremely low, being only a trifle over one per cent.

18. The progress of female education appears to be well maintained, and that is one of the few features in this year's report on which the Governor in Council can comment with unmixed satisfaction.

19. Despite the somewhat discouraging results of the present report, the Governor in Council is sure that the Director, Mr. Chatfield, and the officers of the Educational Department have done their best, and have applied their ability and experience to a task which adverse circumstances have rendered peculiarly difficult; and that, respecting primary education especially, the district authorities have given effectual co-operation. Still the lesson to be learnt from this report by all concerned, whether the Educational officers, or the Civil authorities, or the Native community, is this, that redoubled efforts must be put forth to maintain education, whether high, or middle, or primary, in the position to which it has risen.

20. Colonel Waddington should be thanked for his full and clear report, and informed that Government are well satisfied with the way in which the Department has worked under his supervision during the absence of the Director, Mr. Chatfield, or furlough.

By order of His Excellency the Honorable the Governor in Council.

C. GONNE,
Secretary to Government.

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